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## Trudeau Seeks Mechanism to Free Hostages

MONTREAL, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau told Parliament today that only a "mechanism" was needed to arrange the release of British diplomat James Cross and two other hostages held by the PLO.

Mr. Trudeau did not specify what he meant by a "mechanism" or whether the government had given in to the demands of the PLO, which kidnapped the two men. The PLO is demanding the release of 23 "political" prisoners and their safe passage to Algeria. The government has publicly rejected this demand.

## FBI Fears Kidnappings By Radicals

Sees U.S., Foreign Officials as Targets

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Oct. 13.—High FBI officials said today that young radicals may try to kidnap U.S. officials while they are campaigning in the fall, or heads of state attending the anniversary of the United Nations in New York this month.

Mr. Sullivan, top assistant to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, noted that participation in election campaigns increases the vulnerability of officials to kidnapping by extremist groups.

The references to possible kidnappings were included in Mr. Sullivan's advance text of his speech, but were omitted in delivery. No reason for the omissions was given.

Intelligence Sources  
However, it was learned that information about proposed kidnappings came to the FBI through its intelligence sources in the Weatherman faction of Students for a Democratic Society and other "anarchistic groups" referred to by Mr. Sullivan.

Since the general information on kidnapping plots reached the FBI, further intelligence indicates no specific candidate has been singled out as a victim.

The FBI will not provide protection for candidates because by law that is not part of its function. A kidnapping threat involving a specific candidate would be passed by the FBI to an appropriate police agency.

Mr. Sullivan spoke to newspaper editors from all parts of the country attending the 1970 United Nations General Assembly and Disarmament Conference.

He said the Weatherman faction used strategy after more than 100 members and followers were arrested in Chicago in October, 1969. At that time, several hundred young people went on a "helter-skelter" rampage through the Loop in an attempt to create racial disorder and draw police battles with them. The action

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EXTRA CARE—An armed Canadian soldier rides with opposition leader Robert Stanfield (left) as security is heightened up with the aid of the armed forces in the wake of two political kidnappings in Canada.

## King, Arafat Sign Pact to Assure Peace

AMMAN, Oct. 13 (UPI).—King Hussein and guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat signed an agreement tonight aimed at bringing permanent civil peace to Jordan.

The agreement, signed at 8:10 p.m. at the Jordanian Embassy, was also signed by Tunisian Prime Minister Badi Ladgham, head of the Arab League.

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## Russia Denounces Nixon in Denial Of Creating a Sub Base in Cuba

MOSCOW, Oct. 13 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today denounced the Nixon administration for "deliberately or irresponsibly" accusing the Russians of building a submarine base in Cuba.

The Soviet government bluntly denied the U.S. charges and suggested Washington may be interested in creating a "war psychosis" and complicating the situation in the Caribbean.

The Soviet Union has not built a submarine base in Cuba and is not doing anything that would contradict the understanding reached between the governments of the U.S.S.R. and the United States in 1962, a government statement said.

"It is clear to everyone that such kind of insinuation plays into the hands only of those who are interested in fanning the war psychosis and complicating the situation in that region of the world," the statement said.

In Washington, the Defense Department said today that a Russian submarine tender reported in Cuba since Sept. 25 has left the harbor and was proceeding eastward. Under questioning, the Pentagon's assistant secretary for public affairs, Daniel Z. Henkin, said the tender was not a submarine base.

Mr. Henkin said that the Defense Department had said from the start that it was "not sure" that a submarine base was being constructed and that he was not "backing away" from any previous statements.

The Soviet government said in the statement distributed by the news agency Tass, it has "always adhered" to the understanding reached between President John F. Kennedy and then Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev ending the 1962 Cuban missile crisis.

The Kennedy-Khrushchev agreement stipulated that the Russians would withdraw their missiles from Cuba and refrain from introducing other offensive weapons on the island.

The Russians said they would adhere to the 1962 accord "in the future, too, proceeding from the assumption that the American side will also strictly fulfill this understanding."

Russia noted that U.S. officials have "called in question" Moscow's observance of the 1962 understanding, adding: "Those who deliberately or irresponsibly are taking up or spreading such falsifications play into the hands of the enemies of peace."

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The next meeting of the Big Four will be held Oct. 28 under the chairmanship of the Soviet Union.

Last week, the United States announced it was pulling out of the lower-echelon Big Four talks, which have paralleled the efforts of the ambassadors at deputy ambassador level. The move was made in light of the stationing by Egypt of missiles within the agreed truce zone along the Suez Canal.

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## Canada Enters Full Relations With Red China

By Jay Walz  
OTTAWA, Oct. 13 (NYT).—Canada and Communist China, after 20 months of negotiation, established diplomatic relations today.

At the same time, Canada broke off relations with the Nationalist Chinese government on Taiwan.

"The Canadian government recognizes the government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China," said a joint communiqué released here and in Peking.

The communiqué, which was read by Mitchell Sharp, external affairs minister, to the House of Commons, said Canada had "not" the Peking government's claim to Taiwan as an "integral part" of the territory of the People's Republic, but had not accepted it.

"Our position," declared Mr. Sharp, "is that the Canadian government does not consider it appropriate either to endorse or to challenge the Chinese government's position on the status of Taiwan."

Taiwan Key Issue  
The issue of Taiwan had been the key to the delay in the agreement on mutual recognition. The Chinese negotiators at the ambassadorial meetings in Stockholm had long insisted that Canada, in recognizing the Communist regime as the "sole legal government" of China, include the island territory of Taiwan.

The ultimate approval of the Canadian position produced a recognition agreement similar to that made by France and Communist China several years ago. The Communist diplomats reportedly tried to improve on that this time. However, Canada yielded reluctantly on Peking's insistence that Canada break off relations with the Nationalist government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Answering a question in Commons, Mr. Sharp said Canada and Taiwanese leaders had previously agreed that "it is not possible to recognize simultaneously more than one government as the government of China." Nationalist China has always refused to concede that it only represents Taiwan.

Envoys Quits Ottawa  
Yu-chi Hsueh, the Nationalist Chinese ambassador in Ottawa for the last three and one-half years, left immediately for New York, where he has also represented his government at the United Nations.

In a farewell statement, he said he deplored Canada's yielding to "the demands of the Communist regime."

Mr. Hsueh declared his Ottawa embassy closed immediately, and announced the National Chinese Consulate-General in Vancouver, where a large Chinese population resides, would be shut down.

On the basis of past official statements, it is now expected that Canada will vote for Communist China's seating in the UN when the issue comes up in the General Assembly in a few weeks. China has always been represented by Taiwan, and Canada for many years voted against any change.

However, in the last two years, Canada has abstained from voting on this question. Recently, Mr. Sharp stated that if Canada extended recognition to Communist China, its vote in the UN would be "consistent." This had been (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S. Not Surprised  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (UPI).—State Department officials said today that they were not surprised by Canada's establishment of diplomatic relations with Communist China.

They said that the Nationalist Chinese Embassy in Ottawa and Consulate-General in Vancouver would be closed at once.

Members of the Taiwanese Independence Movement, who assert that Taiwan should be ruled by neither the Communists nor the Nationalists, tend to welcome developments such as a Canadian agreement with Peking. They hope that growing recognition of Communist China will diminish the prestige and authority of the Nationalist government under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and help pave the way for establishment of an independent Taiwanese republic.

## Women's Rights Amendment Virtually Killed by Senate

By Spencer Rich  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (UPI).—The Senate virtually killed the women's equal rights amendment today by adopting a protective law on labor, domestic relations, and health. The bill never emerged from Rep. Celler's committee. It reached the House floor for initial passage there only by means of a discharge petition filed by its sponsor, Rep. Martha W. Griffiths, D., Mich.

After the Ervin vote, which was the crucial test in the Senate, Sen. Cook said its approval assured that the women's measure would go to conference, which is "tantamount to the elimination of the equal rights amendment."

Addition of the public school prayer amendment, which Rep. Celler has criticized as breaching constitutional prohibitions against government sponsorship of religious practices, would only deepen his opposition, sources said.

For 47 years, Sen. Bayh told the Senate, the amendment is introduced with wide sponsorship. "It is that any change whatever in the House-passed language of the amendment would be a breakable parliamentary tangle by simply forbids the state and federal governments to deny rights to any amendment seeks to wipe out as it to a House-Senate conference. They said this would allow House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler, D., N.Y., to kill it, enactment this way.



KREMLIN PROTOCOL—French President Georges Pompidou (left) and Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev (right) signing the protocol yesterday. Behind Mr. Pompidou is Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev. Story on Page 2.

## NASA Team to Go to Russia To Discuss Flight Linkups

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (NYT).—The space agency announced today that it will send a team of engineers to Moscow Oct. 26 to discuss with Soviet counterparts ways of making manned spacecrafts of the two nations compatible for possible joint flight operations.

The two-day conference, on Oct. 26 and 27, is expected to begin the most detailed technical exchange between official Soviet and American space experts since the space age began in the cold-war atmosphere of 1957.

If the talks go smoothly, American space officials believe they could represent a major turning point in space exploration from an era of Soviet-American competition to one of increasing cooperation.

A spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said in Washington that several meetings—both in Moscow and the United States—would probably be necessary before any firm agreement on standardized spacecraft docking apparatus could be reached.

In its announcement, NASA commented: "If such arrangements can be realized, it would be possible for American and Soviet manned spacecraft to rendezvous and dock with each other. This would open the way for a wide range of cooperative activities in space."

Such activities could include the possibility of joint scientific experimentation and space rescue capabilities. Some American space officials suggest that it may be possible to have a Soviet manned spaceship link up with an American vehicle in earth orbit as early as 1973. That is when the American Skylab, an experimental space station, is scheduled for flight.

The U.S. representatives to the talks are: Dr. Robert R. Gilruth, director of the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston; Arnold W. Frutkin, assistant administrator of NASA for international affairs; George W. Hardy, chief of the program engineering and integration office at the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Ala.; Caldwell C. Johnson, chief of the spacecraft design office at the Manned Spacecraft Center; and Guyton S. Limbay, chief of the flight director's office at the Manned Spacecraft Center and one of the veteran Apollo flight directors.

The Soviet Union has not yet announced who its representatives will be.

## Baltimore Wins, Needs One More To Take Series

The Baltimore Orioles need one more victory to win the 1970 World Series, as they defeated the Cincinnati Reds, 3-2, yesterday to take a 3-0 lead in the best-of-seven series.

The Orioles' Dave McNally became the first pitcher in Series history to hit a grand slam home run when he connected in the sixth.

The fourth—and possibly last—Series game will be played today in Baltimore. Details on Page 15.



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## New Fighting In Lebanese Border Area

Arabs Report Raids And Israeli Shelling

BEIRUT, Oct. 13 (AP)—Arab guerrillas have resumed operations against Israel from across the Lebanese frontier, and the Israelis have hit back with a bombardment of two border villages, it was reported here today.

Two guerrilla groups, the Syrian-backed Salqa and the Marxist Popular Democratic Front, claimed to have carried out raids into upper Galilee over the weekend.

Salqa reported its fighters inflicted "heavy losses" on the Israelis in an attack between the villages of Manar and Malkiya while the P.D.F. claimed it planted mines near the settlements of Patouh and Nabl Yashah.

Israel retaliated yesterday with an artillery barrage against the Lebanese villages of Kfar Chouba and Rachiya al-Foukar, on the lower slopes of Mount Hermon, a Beirut newspaper reported.

Planes Fly Over  
Six Israeli reconnaissance planes flew over the area, and the shelling followed an hour later, the paper said.

Renewed activity on Israel's northern border is believed to result from the return to southern Lebanon of many Palestinian guerrillas who moved over to Jordan during the civil war there.

The guerrillas normally operate from bases in the Arakouh region of southern Lebanon, which has become a guerrilla enclave virtually abandoned by Lebanese authorities.

In Tel Aviv, the Israeli command reported its troops killed an Arab guerrilla in a clash last night on the Lebanese border.

A Mile From Border  
The infiltrator was killed near the Bibrat settlement, less than a mile from the frontier, a spokesman said.

Sabotage material was found beside the body, he added. There were no Israeli casualties, he said.

Four Arab irregulars have been killed in fire-fights with Israeli forces in the Bibrat area since Oct. 10, the Israelis said.

Early today twelve Arab workers were wounded when their truck went over a mine near Gaza, Israeli sources said.

The men were on their way to work at a citrus factory north of the occupied Gaza Strip when the explosion occurred.

**Cosmos-371 Launched**  
MOSCOW, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Soviet Union announced today it has launched Cosmos-371, the sixth unmanned satellite to be put into orbit in the past two weeks. The craft's purpose was kept secret.

A brief announcement said the satellite "is functioning smoothly."

But Sees Peace in Another Decade

## Ben-Gurion Growing Uneasy On Who Will Follow Nasser

By Peter Grose

SDE BOKER, Israel, Oct. 13 (NYT).—To David Ben-Gurion, premier of Israel for 13 years, Gamal Abdel Nasser was first and foremost the man who thwarted his ambitions to establish peace and security for the Jewish state. Now, in common with many influential Israelis, Mr. Ben-Gurion is uneasy that Mr. Nasser is gone.

"I was comfortable a few weeks ago," he said, "because I thought it was quite possible that Nasser had at last changed his mind."

In effect, turned away from that determination to destroy the state of Israel which seemed to form the keystone of the Egyptian leader's pan-Arab policy for more than a decade.

In the course of a long and rambling interview last Thursday, Mr. Ben-Gurion reminisced about his dead adversary, whom he never met but who, from the far side of a tense cease-fire line, dominated the thinking of the Israeli leader for the climactic years of his tenure in office.

"He had the idea that if he could destroy Israel he would be the head of the Arab world. His aim was to be head of the Arabs—well, he couldn't achieve it," Mr. Ben-Gurion said.

"Give Back Territories"  
"I have certain reasons to think that he changed his mind in the last months. Maybe this will be true of those who come after him—I don't know—but if there is a change, we must take every chance to bring peace."

"And I mean give back the territories—we have a right to keep them, but we don't need them. There's room for all the Jews in the world in that small part which we had before the six-day war."

Approaching his 84th birthday anniversary, on Oct. 16, Mr. Ben-Gurion expressed optimism for peace in another decade, and for the future of the state which he proclaimed 23 years ago and led through two of its three wars.

He interrupted the writing of his memoirs the other day to talk with a visitor about Mr. Nasser and Israel, about God and what it means to be a Jew, and about his longtime hobby, philology and comparative linguistics.

He remains the prickly individualist he was in politics. He said without apology that he does not keep a kosher diet, nor does he go to the synagogue "except when I was abroad." But he insists he is not an atheist.

The essence of being a Jew, in his opinion, is the ideas of the prophets—not the Torah, but the prophets," he said. "They had two ideas: you must love one single God, and you must lead a moral life. That is all that matters."

About Yasser Arafat, commander of the Palestinian guerrilla forces, Mr. Ben-Gurion only shrugged and said, "I'm not concerned with a man like him—he would be destroyed by us, I have not the slightest doubt."



David Ben-Gurion

"If I had been in the government" right after the six-day war," he said, "I would have tried for peace first thing with Egypt—we don't need the territories we conquered and, except for Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, we should give them all back. If I had to choose between territories and peace, I would choose peace and take every chance to get it."

That was as close as he would come to criticism of the policies of his former associates now in power.

"For many reasons I think that in the next 10, 12 years, there will be peace between the Jews and the Arabs," he said. "I know the situation in Egypt—I was visiting Egypt before the state was established. I had many friends among the leaders."

"Nasser couldn't have known what is going on in Egypt. It's impossible that a man who thinks about his people, their welfare, should not see that this is his real problem."

He predicted that Egypt's educated young people, together with the Moslem brotherhood, together with the army officers who were against Nasser's policy—and he suppressed some of the best officers—these will bring about new relations between Israel and Egypt.

Mr. Ben-Gurion spoke with sadness about Jordan's King Hussein. Hussein is a great admirer of his grandfather, the only Arab leader who declared openly that he wanted to have peace with Israel. Hussein would like to do as his grandfather did, but he hasn't got the same courage.

About Yasser Arafat, commander of the Palestinian guerrilla forces, Mr. Ben-Gurion only shrugged and said, "I'm not concerned with a man like him—he would be destroyed by us, I have not the slightest doubt."

## Jarring to Go To New York For New Talks

Big-Four Ambassadors Meet Again at UN

(Continued from Page 1)  
Under the current 90-day standstill arrangement.

A British spokesman said the question of the deputies' meetings was raised today but no date was fixed for the deputies to meet again. He repeated the British position that the machinery of consultation in the Middle East should remain functioning, a position that is understood to include meetings of the deputies.

**Eban-Riad Talks?**  
Meanwhile, in Washington, Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban held open the possibility he might meet Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad at the United Nations.

Following a 65-minute conference with Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Mr. Eban said of such a meeting, "It is absurd to use the UN simply as a platform for polemics. It was meant to be a center for negotiations."

Mr. Riad left Cairo for New York earlier today.

Regarding his informal talks with Mr. Rogers today and last night, Mr. Eban said they discussed the "new alignment" in the Middle East in the wake of the Jordanian civil war and the death of Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

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French Prime Minister Ends Vis

## Pompidou, Podgorn Sign Consultation Pact

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Oct. 13 (NYT).—President Georges Pompidou and President Nikolai V. Podgorny today signed a protocol obliging France and the Soviet Union to "extend and deepen" their political contacts and to hold consultations during periods of international tension.

The protocol, signed in a televised ceremony in the Kremlin at the end of Mr. Pompidou's eight-day visit to the Soviet Union, was regarded here as indicative of the ever-growing cordial relations between the two countries and of their desire to build upon ties established in 1966 during former President Charles de Gaulle's visit.

Gen. de Gaulle agreed to increased economic, scientific, technological and cultural relations with Moscow, and the latest protocol says the two sides desire to give "a new impulse to their political cooperation."

Commitments to Allies  
In the final round of speeches and press conferences prior to Mr. Pompidou's early evening departure, both sides stressed that the new accord did not abrogate either government's commitments to its own allies. France is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, although its military is no longer part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization command. The Soviet Union is the main military and political bulwark of the Warsaw Pact.

Despite the cold, rainy weather, thousands of Russians were bused to points along the route Mr. Pompidou's automobile cortege took to Vnukovo Airport. Leonid Brezhnev, the Communist party leader, who broke with protocol to welcome Mr. Pompidou on Oct. 6, was again there to see him off, together with Mr. Podgorny and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin.

Mr. Pompidou arrived at Paris's Le Bourget Airport tonight 20 minutes late after his plane was diverted from Orly Airport because of fog. United Press International reported.

Mr. Pompidou indicated in a farewell press conference at the French Embassy that Mr. Brezhnev was the chief spokesman for the Soviet side in their many hours of talks. At the protocol signing today, Mr. Brezhnev, Mr. Kosygin and some other Politburo members stood behind Mr. Podgorny as he signed for the Soviet side.

Range of Agreement  
In addition to the rather short protocol, the two sides also made public a lengthy "declaration" which affirmed their agreement on a range of issues and avoided mention of their differences.

The protocol, the first such document signed by the Soviet Union with a member of NATO, said that the foreign ministers of the two countries would meet at least twice a year. It said that during periods of international tension, the two governments "shall immediately contact each other with the object of concerting their positions."

The document pledged France and the Soviet Union to extend and deepen political consultations on major international problems of mutual interest. It said that it did not affect commitments already made with other countries.

Western diplomats, at a Kremlin reception in midafternoon for Mr. Pompidou, said they regarded the protocol as advantageous to both sides.

They noted that Mr. Pompidou has complained in the past of being overlooked by both the United States and the Soviet Union in times of international stress, such as the Middle East crisis. The protocol now obliges Moscow to at least listen to France's views; and it allows Mr. Pompidou to claim

that he has been in the forefront of those seeking a new Indo-China conference, but Moscow has said that unless the North Vietnamese agree, there is no point in Andanoi has refused, presumably reflecting Communist Chinese objections.

On bilateral matters, there was considerable stress in the declaration on increased economic cooperation, including long-term contracts on joint mineral exploration, an idea discussed earlier by Mr. Pompidou and the Soviet leaders.

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## FBI Fears Kidnappings

(Continued from Page 1)

was the last of a series in major cities.



# Senate Rejects Panel's Bid To Eject Pornography Laws

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (UPI)—The Senate today rejected the findings of a commission on obscenity, charging that the commission had failed to carry out its mandate. The Senate vote was 50 to 47, with 10 abstentions.

The commission, headed by Sen. J. Lee Rankin, D-Mo., had been set up by a 1968 law to study the effects of pornography on society and to recommend legislation to control it. The commission's report, which was 100 pages long, found that pornography causes "serious and lasting damage" to society and that it is a "major cause of crime and social pathology."

The Senate vote was a surprise, as many observers expected the commission's findings to be accepted. The commission had recommended that Congress pass a law that would make it a crime to produce, distribute, or possess obscene materials. It also recommended that Congress create a new agency to enforce the law.

## Pivotal Test Scheduled on Pornography

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (UPI)—The two federal statutes on pornography that the Supreme Court agreed yesterday to review make it illegal to import obscene matter or to send it through the mails.

Lower court judges have declared both laws unconstitutional. They and a few other federal judges have interpreted a 1968 Supreme Court decision to mean that adults have a constitutional right to obtain access to erotic material. A doctrine that the Justice Department says would undermine the government's efforts to control smut.

At issue is the proper meaning to be given to the 1968 ruling, Stanley vs. the State of Georgia, which said that individuals have a constitutional right to view "pornographic materials" in the privacy of their homes and that they cannot be prosecuted for possessing them.

In one of the appeals granted yesterday, a three-judge U.S. District Court in Los Angeles declared unconstitutional the federal law prohibiting importation from abroad of obscene books, advertisements, photographs and drawings. Milton Loras of Los Angeles won back from customs officials 37 photographs he had attempted to bring from Europe to use in a book describing sexual positions.

In the second case, another federal court in Los Angeles ruled that a commercial dealer in erotica had a right to use the mails to deliver obscene material ordered by adults.

Arguments in the appeals will be heard later in the term, when the court will consider a similar ruling by a federal court in Boston. It held that the Swedish erotic film "I Am Curious (Yellow)" could not be banned in Boston because it gave adults with the price of admission the same right to view erotica in private that the defendant in Stanley vs. Georgia gains through his ownership of a projector and "stag" films.

## Goldberg Fires Two for Heckling Gov. Rockefeller

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (UPI)—Arthur J. Goldberg apologized to Gov. Nelson Rockefeller yesterday for two of Mr. Goldberg's aides had heckled the governor. The governor's aides were discharged for their actions.

The Democratic-Liberal gubernatorial candidate apologized to Mr. Rockefeller when they met in a Columbus Day parade reviewing stand three hours after the incident, which took place during a street appearance by the governor in downtown Manhattan. With microphones thrust between them and newsmen listening, Mr. Goldberg told the governor that the aides had been "disgraceful and deplorable." He said he had "moved" two members of his staff.

The aides were Arnold Segara, Goldberg's Spanish-speaking publicity adviser, and Peter Kenney, a former Robert F. Kennedy campaign aide, a lawyer and a newsmen official. In the Goldberg campaign organization, both considered middle-echelon tiers.

## Pinker to U.S. for Talks

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker is slated to return from Saigon to Washington at the end of this week for consultations, a State Department spokesman said today.

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SOLID SUPPORT—President Nixon gets a hand from construction workers in Hartford, Conn., during a trip to bolster the campaign of Republican party candidates.

## Agnew Sees U.S. Protest As 'Progress'

By William Chapman

AMARILLO, Texas, Oct. 13 (UPI)—The demands of blacks and the complaints of the young should be viewed as signs of social progress, Vice President Spiro Agnew said last night.

Both, he said, have arisen because economic gains have given both minority groups and the young a chance to demand better ways of life.

"When the percentage of people who are poor is cut almost in half in less than a generation, there is bound to be unrest, but it is the kind of unrest that is a sign of progress," Mr. Agnew said.

"And similarly, when young people denounce what they believe to be our obsession with the material things in life, that's also a sign of progress."

A hungry man, he added, is "rarely an idealist."

His remarks to a Republican fund-raising dinner here contrasted in tone with his frequent tough criticism of student and minority-group protest.

## Blame for Parents

He blamed parents, however, for failing to teach their children to respect the system which produced the changes in American society.

Mr. Agnew spoke here and in Lubbock on behalf of Rep. George Bush, who is locked in a key Senate race with a conservative Democrat, Lloyd Bentsen.

Local observers regard the contest now as a dead heat, in which both candidates are having trouble arousing their supporters from a pervasive apathy. Only about 1,500 people greeted Mr. Agnew at Lubbock, and about 400 here at the airport, but last night's fund-raiser was expected to provide more than \$100,000 for Rep. Bush's campaign.

The Vice-President also responded yesterday, in news interviews, to Christine Jorgensen, who has objected to his use of her name in an attack on Sen. Charles E. Goodell, D-N.Y.

Last week Mr. Agnew called Sen. Goodell "the Christine Jorgensen of the Republican party," a reference to Sen. Goodell's shift from conservative to liberal views over certain political issues during the past few years.

## Miss Jorgensen Objects

Miss Jorgensen, who underwent a celebrated change-of-sex operation years ago, demanded an apology and objected to having her name used to designate a man who Agnew insists is a "radical liberal."

Yesterday Mr. Agnew asserted that Miss Jorgensen's name is "in the public domain," and he accused her of seeking publicity at his expense.

"This is one of the most widely publicized lives in our history," he said. "And publicized in a calculated way. Publicized by design, not by accident."

"Therefore, I think that that publicity, even publicity to the extent of promoting a motion picture on this life, puts the life in a public domain. I don't feel that because it is in the public domain it is any more than a calculated additional attempt at publicity that the subject has come up."

He said, when asked on another occasion, that Miss Jorgensen "has to expect to be speculated about, conjectured about, and commented about."

## Anti-War Protest Set In U.S. Cities Oct. 31

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—The "National Peace Action Coalition" says it will hold massive anti-war demonstrations in 31 cities on Oct. 31, three days before the Nov. 3 general elections.

A spokesman said yesterday the rallies and marches will be peaceful, legal and "non-confrontational."

## Marseilles Docks Struck

MARSEILLES, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—Docks were idle here today because of a 24-hour strike by dockers to back demands for higher unemployment pay and changes in retirement age regulations.

## Nixon Joins Agnew in Praising Rival to GOP Candidate in N.Y.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—President Nixon, heading back to the campaign trail in earnest, has joined Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew in voicing kind words for the conservative who hopes to unseat New York's Republican Sen. Charles E. Goodell.

Mr. Nixon, however, stopped short yesterday of endorsing the Conservative party candidate, James L. Buckley.

When greeted by nearly 1,000 Buckley partisans during a brief stop late yesterday at the Westchester County, N.Y., airport, Mr. Nixon was asked: "Are you for Mr. Buckley?"

"I appreciate the fact he's for me," Mr. Nixon replied.

Pressed to elaborate, the President said: "I'll leave it at that, right now."

In Washington, meanwhile, the Senate's top Republican leaders turned out at a fund-raising cocktail party for Sen. Goodell.

Sen. Goodell, whom Mr. Agnew has called a "radical liberal" and a party renegade, puffed happily at his pipe as he greeted the GOP Senate leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania; the Republican Senate whip, Robert F. Griffin of Michigan; the GOP Senate party policy chairman, Gordon Allott of Colorado; six liberal GOP senators, and several other well-wishers.

The affair was at New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller's opulent Washington home, Gov. Rockefeller, who has said that he will do all he can to help Sen. Goodell's fight against Rep. Richard L. Ottinger, a Democrat and Mr. Buckley, did not attend.

Meanwhile, the White House press secretary, Ron Ziegler, said that Mr. Nixon would make an avowedly political, 15-hour campaign journey Saturday in behalf of Republican candidates in Vermont, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

Between now and the Nov. 3 balloting, the chief executive is expected to visit half a dozen or more states.

Mr. Nixon returned to the White House after spending a day making "nonpolitical" appearances in Hartford and Stamford, Conn., for GOP candidates for governor, the Senate and the House.

At Stamford, Mr. Nixon made a Columbus Day pitch for the good will of Italian-Americans, dedicating an Italian center and invoking the names of such great Americans of Italian extraction as physicist Enrico Fermi and professional football coach Vince Lombardi.

While he was at it, the President pointed with satisfaction to the mixed ancestries of top GOP candidates in Connecticut—and of his own family.

In a somewhat similar vein, Mr. Nixon set up a White House appointment yesterday with representatives of the Polish-American Congress and another session to discuss foreign affairs with

## Romanian Chief Begins U.S. Visit

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania arrived here today for a two-week visit.

It is the first trip to the United States by a Romanian head of state since World War II.

During the next two weeks, Mr. Ceausescu will address the UN General Assembly during its 25th anniversary session, have talks with President Nixon and discuss possible U.S. investment with leaders of the American business community.

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## Anti-Bombing Security for Federal Sites

### Access Restricted, Patrols Extended

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (UPI)—The government announced today it was tightening security at all federal buildings because of the recent outbreak of explosions and the threat of further violence by militants.

General Services Administrator Robert L. Kunzig, the overseer of all federal buildings, said open access to most federal buildings has been restricted and guards placed on patrol.

Security patrols have been ordered around the clock instead of the customary 8 p.m. to 6 a.m.

### Eight Bomb Blasts

The move came after a day of eight bomb blasts—five in Rochester, N.Y., two in New York City and one in Orlando, Fla.

The explosions, which injured three persons, followed warnings by the revolutionary Weatherman group that it would mount an offensive of terror.

The explosions in Rochester, all the result of dynamite detonations, were directed against a federal and a county office building, two predominantly Negro churches and the home of a union official.

In New York City, a gunpowder pipebomb exploded in a sidewalk plant outside the New York Hilton Hotel in mid-Manhattan, shattering windows and awakening guests.

In Brooklyn, a "low grade explosive" in a tin can blew up under a fence in front of an old tenement. A policeman said he believed "some kid just wanted to make a loud bang."

Yesterday's bombings brought to 13 the number of bombings in the past week. Others have occurred in California, Illinois and Washington.

### Professor Admits Heax

BROCKPORT, N.Y., Oct. 13 (UPI)—A Brockport State College speech professor admitted yesterday to a charge of phoning a bomb threat to the university a few hours earlier.

Dr. William Owens, 49, chairman of the speech department, was arrested by state police after the telephone company identified the source of the call, his third in two days. Sentencing is Friday.

### Kunstler Trial Postponed

TORONTO, Oct. 13 (UPI)—The trial of "Chicago Seven" lawyer William Kunstler was postponed an hour after it opened today when the judge became ill. The trial was postponed until Nov. 30 after Mr. Kunstler had pleaded not guilty to one of two assault charges against him.

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## 12-20 Billion Deficit Seen In U.S. Budget

Rep. Mills' Forecast Cites Revenues Fall

By H. Erich Heinemann

MIAMI BEACH, Oct. 13 (NYT).—The deficit in the U.S. budget will range between \$12 billion and \$20 billion during the fiscal year ending next June 30, according to Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark.

Speaking to the 96th annual convention of the American Bankers Association yesterday, Mr. Mills, who heads the House Ways and Means Committee, asserted that the deficit would fall into this range even if Congress did "everything that the budget requested us to do."

"The revenues estimated when this budget was prepared in the fall of 1969," Mr. Mills said, "have not developed in reality during the calendar year 1970 as we had hoped." He cited lower corporate profits this year as one reason for the decline in the tax take.

### Surplus Projected

When the Nixon administration first published the fiscal 1971 budget it projected a slim surplus of about \$1 billion, but officials have long since conceded that there was no hope of achieving this.

At a news conference following his address, Rep. Mills made plain that his projection related to the overall, "unified" federal budget, which includes the receipts and expenditures of the massive federal trust funds, such as Social Security.

He said he thought Congress would give the administration all the revenue-raising measures that it had requested, with the possible exception of the proposed tax on lead that is added to gasoline. But then he added that "we may substitute some additional revenue-raising measures, to produce as much revenue as would be involved in that proposal."

## Court Upholds Motto on Coins

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13 (UPI).—The United States is legally warranted to inscribe its coins and currency with the motto "In God We Trust," a federal appellate court ruled yesterday.

The decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth District upheld Judge Lloyd H. Burke in U.S. District Court who refused in 1968 to call a three-judge court to test the phrase's constitutionality.

Stefen Ray Aronow of Woodland, Calif., brought the suit, contending that the phrase violated the Constitution's First Amendment, which says that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof..."

## Manson in Court For Another Murder Charge

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Oct. 13 (Reuters).—Charles Manson turned his back on a Superior Court judge today and refused to enter a plea to the charge of murdering Los Angeles musician Gary Hinman in July, 1969.

But a police officer turned him around to face Judge Laurence Rittenband and the judge entered a "not guilty" plea on his behalf.

Manson, 35, faced the charge together with Susan Atkins, 22, his co-defendant in the Sharon Tate murder trial.

Another "Manson family" member, Robert Beausoleil, 22, has already been sentenced to death for Mr. Hinman's death.

Police alleged that Beausoleil, Miss Atkins, Manson, Mary Brunner, 26, and Bruce Davis, 26, took part in a weekend of torture to extort an inheritance of \$20,000 from Mr. Hinman.

## Black Militant Angela Davis Seized in N.Y.

UCLA Teacher Sought In Killing of Judge

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (UPI).—Angela Davis, black militant sought for murder and kidnapping in the California courtroom shoot-out that killed four persons, was captured in New York City today, the Federal Bureau of Investigation announced.

FBI director Edgar Hoover, announcing Miss Davis' capture at a motel in midtown Manhattan, said she was unarmed and offered no resistance.

Miss Davis, 26, a former instructor at the University of California at Los Angeles, was placed on the FBI's most-wanted fugitive list after Superior Judge Harold Haley, 55, was killed in a gun battle Aug. 7, when convicts appearing in his court attempted to escape.

Murder, Kidnap Charges Miss Davis was arrested on a federal warrant issued Aug. 20 in San Francisco charging her with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution. State authorities had charged her with murder and kidnapping in a warrant issued Aug. 14.

Miss Davis, who usually wore an Afro-style hairdo, was wearing a dark jacket and skirt and a short-haired wig when she was arrested, the FBI said.

In addition to Judge Haley, the shootout resulted in the deaths of two San Quentin convicts and Jonathan P. Jackson, 17, who carried guns that Miss Davis allegedly brought into the courtroom.

Mr. Jackson was Miss Davis' close friend and sometimes served as her bodyguard.

The two convicts killed in the shooting were James McClain, 37, who was charged with stabbing a San Quentin guard, and Arthur Christmas, 27, who was appearing as a witness in McClain's trial.

Arrested with Miss Davis was David Rudolph Poindexter Jr., a



Angela Davis

36-year-old black who has been charged with harboring her.

Mr. Poindexter is reportedly an heir to substantial wealth, the FBI said.

## Peking 'Friendly' To Soviet Envoy

MOSCOW, Oct. 13 (UPI).—The new Soviet ambassador to Peking, Vasily Tolstikov, today presented his credentials to the Chinese government in a "friendly atmosphere," Tass said.

The agency said Mr. Tolstikov presented the credentials to Tung Pi-wu, a vice-chairman of the government, and "a conversation marked by a friendly atmosphere" was held between Tolstikov and Pi-wu.

Mr. Tolstikov is the first envoy with full ambassador's rank to take the post in Peking since 1966, when the former ambassador, Sergei Lapin, returned to the Soviet Union because of Sino-Soviet diplomatic acrimony.

Sardinia Tries 23 CAGLIARI, Sardinia, Oct. 13 (UPI).—Twenty-three persons, mostly students, went on trial yesterday on charges arising from a stone-throwing incident during Pope Paul VI's visit to Sardinia last spring.

## Army to Act On Complaint Of Racial Bias

Europe HQ Forms 'Flying Squad' Probe

HEIDELBERG, West Germany, Oct. 13 (NYT).—Gen. James H. Polk, commander in chief of the U.S. Army in Europe, disclosed today that "flying squads" of Army investigators will soon begin making unannounced checks of company and battalion sized units to insure that there is "no discrimination in this command."

Gen. Polk said that the action was "another step in trying to solve our (racial) problem."

"We don't know if it will work," he said. "It is experimental. I see it as putting teeth in my statement that there will be no discrimination in this command."

The move follows a recent three-week Pentagon investigation of racial conditions among U.S. troop units in Europe. There have been several racial clashes and charges of discrimination by black soldiers.

### Many Complaints

Black troops have complained that a double standard exists within the military in job assignments, promotions and punishment, with blacks getting the worse jobs, fewer promotions and being more severely punished for infractions.

Gen. Polk said at his headquarters here that the investigators making up the "flying squads" will "look at records and see just who did and who did not get promoted. Leaves, passes, privileges, punishment and duty rosters will also be checked," he said.

The investigating squads are to be made up of both officers and enlisted men and they will include ethnic minorities. When an investigation has been completed, the general said, the team will brief the unit commander on its findings.



Associated Press

DO NOT, REPEAT, NOT DISTURB—This bull mastiff, who goes by the improbable name of Bullrook's Black Tyger, lies impassively awaiting his turn to appear at the dog show in Philadelphia. Impassively, but on the job, faithfully guarding Jamie Sharpaugh, 9, his owners' son, who is fraternally and charmingly snoozing by his side.

## Lawyer at Trial Of My Lai GI Says CIA Was Involved

FORT HOOD, Texas, Oct. 13 (UPI).—The attorney for S. Sgt. David Mitchell, 30, charged in the alleged My Lai massacre, said today he can "link" the Central Intelligence Agency with the South Vietnamese hamlet on the day more than 100 civilians were killed.

Civilian defense attorney Ossie B. Brown said he can "tie all this together" with a witness who will testify when Sgt. Mitchell's court-martial begins.

Mr. Brown said he was prepared to show that the CIA "carried out a systematic program of assassination and elimination of Viet Cong and suspected Viet Cong."

Start of the court-martial was delayed today when Mr. Brown challenged the presence of the senior officer tentatively selected to sit on the jury with two captains and two first lieutenants.

Mr. Brown had asked military Judge George R. Robinson to dismiss Col. Richard G. Trefry because he was appointed to the panel by his commanding officer. Mr. Brown also asked, but was denied a request, that the court subpoena CIA Director Richard Helms and another CIA employee, Evans Parker, to testify about an operation in South Vietnam.

Calley Trial Set Nov. 16 FT. BENNING, Ga., Oct. 13 (UPI).—A military judge today set Nov. 16 as the date for the twice delayed court-martial of Army Lt. William L. Calley Jr., charged with murdering 102 civilians at My Lai in South Vietnam in 1968. Lt. Calley could get the death penalty if convicted.

## 2 Bombs Damage Rail Line Linking Dublin, Belfast

BELFAST, Oct. 13 (UPI).—Two bomb explosions damaged tracks on the main rail line between Belfast and Dublin today, an army spokesman said.

The spokesman said that "five pounds of explosive appears to have been placed under each of the two tracks." The explosions occurred at 3 a.m. about one mile south of Lurgan, 20 miles from the border of the Irish Republic. A railway spokesman said that damage to the tracks was slight and that trains were running normally.

Meanwhile, authorities reported that British troops fired tear gas at crowds in Londonderry, where about 60 demonstrators hurled Molotov cocktails and stones at soldiers and policemen last night and early today.

Fog Delays at Only PARIS, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—Some international flights from Orly Airport were canceled and others re-routed because of heavy fog today, airport authorities said.

## Law Catches Up With Police

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (UPI).—When the new regulations for motorcycle and motor-scooter headgear went into effect here yesterday, a lot of people were caught unprepared, chief among them the Metropolitan Police Department's entire 600-man two-wheeler force.

One of the new regulations requires that all helmets glow in the dark. The police say they have \$15,000 worth of luminous headgear on order, but none has arrived.

So the commanding officer curbed the entire cycle-scooter force from night duty, temporarily.

Officers were busy yesterday sticking reflector tape on both sides of their helmets in a stop-gap measure.

## Democrats Assail Nixon's Veto of Radio-TV Ceiling

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (UPI).—Congressional Democrats said today that President Nixon's veto of a proposed limit on political broadcast campaign spending probably kills the issue for this year. The House and Senate have only a slim chance of overturning Mr. Nixon's action.

About the most the Democrats hoped to salvage from yesterday's veto was the chance to make a political issue out of campaign spending. They leaped at the chance, accusing Mr. Nixon of opting for politics over reform and allowing bankrolled candidates to buy an election.

The bill would have sharply limited how much major candidates could spend on radio and TV campaign advertising. Democratic national chairman Lawrence O'Brien said:

"Mr. Nixon and his political advisers turned thumbs down for only one reason: this law would have stopped the Republican party's campaign to saturate the public airways with paid spot commercials."

In the Senate, where the bill passed 60 to 19, Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D., Wash., predicted a "very, very close" outcome in the effort to produce the two-thirds vote needed to override a presidential veto.

## Vinogradov in Cairo

CAIRO, Oct. 13 (UPI).—Vladimir Vinogradov, the new Soviet ambassador to Cairo, arrived today. Mr. Vinogradov, a former Soviet deputy foreign minister, succeeded Sergei Vinogradov, no kin, who died in Russia in August.

## Rights Mediators To Hear Asians' Case Against U.K.

STRASBOURG, France, Oct. 13 (AP).—The European Commission on Human Rights decided today to hear complaints from 25 Ugandan and Kenyan Asians who, as British passport-holders, charge their rights have been violated by Britain's Commonwealth Immigrants Act.

"Nearly all the complainants said they had been arrested when they arrived in Britain because they did not have entry authorization."

"Others said British authorities had refused them authorization to rejoin their families already in Britain."

The act prevents Commonwealth immigrants from entering Britain unless they have entry vouchers, which are restricted by a quota system. At the same time, Kenya and Uganda are discouraging Asians from staying in those countries if they have retained their British citizenship instead of taking out Kenyan or Ugandan citizenship.

The British government has argued that the European Convention on Human Rights does not guarantee the right to enter of live in any specific country and that, in any case, all the complainants are now living in Britain.

The commission decided today to seek what it called a "friendly" solution within the framework of the Human Rights Convention.

## 2 French Navy Ships Visiting New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP).—Two vessels of the French fleet docked in New York today to begin a three-day visit.

The anti-aircraft cruiser De Grasse and the destroyer escort Jauréguiberry are scheduled to stay in harbor here until Friday while their officers and crews are feted by French officials and New Yorkers.

## LA CALAVADOS

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## Overshadowed by Midcast

Little Enthusiasm in Evidence  
On Eve of UN's Anniversary

By Robert Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 13 (UPI)—Ceremonies beginning tomorrow to mark the 25th anniversary of the UN were arousing little more enthusiasm here than the prospect of a picnic in the rain.

The failure of Middle East peace negotiations to materialize and the cooling of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union are major factors in the gloomy atmosphere preceding the arrival of about 40 heads of state and government.

Overshadowing the 25th anniversary

UN Guards End  
'Sick Strike'

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 13 (UPI)—An undisciplined strike by UN security guards and telephone operators ended today and the UN returned to work setting up massive security measures for the scores of heads of state arriving for the 25th anniversary session.

The assembly begins work tomorrow and the heads of state will speak during the next 11 days. One of the speakers will be President Nixon.

Nearly a third of the UN guards and more than a half of the telephone operators called in sick yesterday to dramatize demands for more money and better promotion policies. A spokesman said the personnel returned although their grievances have not yet been satisfied and are still being discussed.

Prague, Bonn  
Start Talks  
On Relations

PRAGUE, Oct. 13 (AP)—Czechoslovak and West German Foreign Ministry representatives opened exploratory talks today that could lead to formal negotiations on establishment of diplomatic relations.

Jürgen von Althen, the Bonn ministry's political counselor on Polish, Czechoslovak, Hungarian and Yugoslav affairs, conferred at the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry with Jiri Goetz, head of the German Affairs Department.

West German sources described the meeting as the first real contact between two foreign ministries that have no formal relations. Mr. von Althen is here to determine if and when Czechoslovakia wants to start negotiations.

Actual negotiations are not expected for weeks or months, pending completion of the Polish-West German political talks.

## 1938 Pact Is Issue

The main issue of such negotiations between West Germany and Czechoslovakia is an acceptable formula to bury the 1938 Munich Pact by which Hitler seized the Czech Sudetenland. While both sides agree that the Munich Pact is now invalid, Prague has been demanding a statement that it never had any validity.

Mr. von Althen was expected to return to Bonn tomorrow. Coinciding with Mr. von Althen's arrival last night, Czechoslovakia announced that a top-level East German delegation, headed by President Walter Ulbricht, will visit Prague later this month.

Diplomatic sources said that the East Germans would be here from Oct. 21 to 24. They predicted that Mr. Ulbricht would seek to toughen Czechoslovakia's terms for a settlement with West Germany.

U.S. Sea Captain  
Wins Genoa Prize

GENOA, Oct. 13 (UPI)—The City of Genoa awarded a 5,000,000 lire (\$8,000) Columbus Day prize yesterday to the captain of the first commercial ship to navigate the Northwest Passage.

He promptly handed the money back to help in the relief effort for survivors of the worst contemporary flood in the native city of the discoverer of America.

Capt. Roger A. Steward was given the Christopher Columbus International Communications Prize for shipping the U.S. tanker Manhattan on the Arctic trip last year. The awarding of the prize was among the few Columbus Day celebrations that were not called off in mourning over the flood.

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GOING THROUGH—Motorcyclists work their way through a barricade in a street of Reggio Calabria set up during outbreaks of violence in the southern Italian city.

Reggio Threatens to Secede  
If It Is Not Proclaimed Capital

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, Oct. 13 (AP)—Demonstrators tightened their grip on Reggio Calabria today and threatened virtual secession from Italy if the city is not proclaimed capital of the Calabria region.

The warning came amid signs that violence could erupt in Catanzaro, the town designated as capital, if the Italian parliament in Rome withdrew its status.

Students marched in the streets and the Catanzaro city council met in extraordinary session on hearing that. Emilio Colombo had called on parliament to review the question of the Calabrian capital.

At stake in the dispute, which has two major cities—Reggio Calabria, the gateway to Sicily, with 180,000 residents and Catanzaro, a smaller inland city.

In Reggio, demonstrators who have been rioting, burning and setting up barricades for three months, gave no sign of giving up their claim that the rightful capital should be their town.

They reinforced their barricades and twice drove away with rocks a large ferry boat that tried to break the blockade of shipping between this port city and the island of Sicily.

Salvatore Cannizzaro, a building contractor who belongs to the rightist "Action Committee," which has led the virtual insurrection here, declared:

"If Rome decides that Reggio is not to be the capital, then there will not be any more violence. Reggio will simply consider itself an independent area. It will not pay taxes."

"It will not pay for electricity. The only authority we will recognize is our own, that of the barricades."

Meanwhile, the city seemed caught in a tightening web of chaos and economic strangulation. Stores reopened today but shut down again at noon. Some employers, notably in the commerce

and construction industries, stopped paying salaries of employees unable to work. They claimed banks were not extending credit.

As unemployment grew, food prices went up.

Garbage piled up in the city's streets. All schools were closed; they were being used to house policemen who have been ordered not to counterattack for fear of causing more casualties.

One of the three policemen wounded by gunfire Sunday night remained in critical condition and doctors said he might be paralyzed by a bullet in the neck.

For the third day in a row, Reggio was isolated from the outside world by rail, road and sea.

Across the Messina Strait, in Sicily, 300 rail cars loaded with perishable goods lay stranded. Tourists and other travelers also were stranded in Messina.

Strike Paralyzes  
Italian Treasury,  
Foreign Finance

ROME, Oct. 13 (AP)—Employees of the Italian Treasury struck today, virtually halting the state's national and foreign financial activities.

The strike was launched by the three major labor unions for an indeterminate period. The unions are demanding more pay. High Treasury functionaries and state accounting office officials also went on strike today for more pay.

Their strike will last three days. Although tax and customs offices remained open, most state financial transactions with the exterior were paralyzed.

Meanwhile, hospital employees went back to work today after a 24-hour strike seeking enforcement of work contracts.

The workers have called another strike for Saturday through Tuesday. Workers in private gas companies have called a one-day nationwide strike for Oct. 23.

Italian commercial airline pilots began a 30-hour strike tonight to protest disciplinary measures. The walkout sharply curtailed flights by Alitalia and its domestic counterpart, ATI.

Australia Urges  
Paisley to Drop  
Plans for Visit

CANBERRA, Australia, Oct. 13 (UPI)—The Australian government has told the Rev. Ian Paisley, the Northern Ireland Protestant leader, that he would be unwelcome in Australia during the visit of Pope Paul VI next month.

Premier John Gorton said today.

Speaking in the federal Parliament, Mr. Gorton said that, contrary to news reports, the government had not made any decision to prevent Mr. Paisley's entry into Australia.

Mr. Paisley was invited to Australia by the International Council for Christian Churches to address Protestant gatherings during the Pope's visit.

Mr. Gorton said that when the government first heard of the possibility of Mr. Paisley visiting Australia, it had instructed the Australian high commissioner's office in London to inform Mr. Paisley that he would not be welcome during the Pope's visit.

Government sources later said that Mr. Gorton's comments could be interpreted as implying that the government would not stop Mr. Paisley entering if he insisted on coming.

VW Will Make  
Prototype Meeting  
U.S. Safety Rules

BONN, Oct. 13 (NYT)—Volkswagen, Europe's largest car exporter to the United States, is developing a prototype safety car that will meet American requirements, the company announced today.

According to Kurt Lotz, chairman, the car is to be developed in cooperation with the National Highway Traffic Safety Bureau and Federal Transport Ministry in Bonn.

Mr. Lotz said that the car will be designed so that its occupants do not suffer major injuries in head-on collisions at speeds up to 30 miles an hour.

There were plans yet to put the safety car into production, he said, but he added that it will influence the design of future Volkswagen models.

Chad Reports  
French Killed  
40 of Rebels

11 French Soldiers  
Died in Desert Clash

FORT LAMY, Chad, Oct. 13 (Reuters)—Forty rebels from the warlike Toubou tribe, known as the Black Nomads of the Sahara, died in a desert clash with French and Chad government troops in the remote Tibesti region of northern Chad on Sunday, according to a Defense Ministry communiqué issued here today.

The French Defense Ministry said in Paris yesterday that 11 French soldiers died in the fighting. Today's Chad statement said 14 soldiers on the government side were wounded, eight of them seriously.

French troops—now totalling about 2,000—have been in this Central African state for two years helping President François Tombalbaye fight a rebellion sparked by grievances against the central government's administrative and tax policies.

The Chad Defense Ministry statement said army found on the rebels after Sunday's clash showed a new situation had emerged in the north of the country.

It was not known who had furnished the arms carried by the rebels, but some military sources said they were believed to be British-made.

Commander to Return

In Paris, the French military commander in Chad, Gen. Edouard Cortadellas, left unexpectedly this morning to return to his post.

Gen. Cortadellas, who had been having consultations, had not been due to return to Chad until a later date, informed sources said.

The French government's Chad policy came under fresh criticism today. Following Sunday's action, the far-left United Socialist party and L'Humanité newspaper of the Communist party, both accused the government of following a colonialist policy.

Gen. Paul Stehlin, a centrist member of the French Assembly, asked Defense Minister Michel Debré to publish all available information on the origin of arms used in the ambush and the military situation in Chad.

No Independence?

The leader of the main opposition movement in Chad, Abba Siddick, said in an interview published in Paris today that the French intervention had shown that Chad did not enjoy real independence.

He told the French newspaper Le Monde that he did not rule out a political solution to the present conflict, insisting on the need for independence and for an end to "mediocre and tribal elements" in the administration.

Mr. Siddick is the secretary-general of the Chad National Liberation Front which was set up in 1966 at a congress in the Sudan and which claims the leading role in the armed struggle against Mr. Tombalbaye.

Mr. Siddick, speaking to Le Monde's correspondent in Algiers, said the rebels were equipped with arms abandoned by the Chad Army. He added that there had been "very hard fighting" with the French troops. But he claimed that, if French intervention ended, the rebels would take over.

U.S. to Extend Recognition  
To Leftist Bolivian Regime

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—The United States is extending official recognition to the Bolivian government which took power in a coup last week, the State Department announced today.

Under policy set forth by President Nixon, press officer Robert J. McCloskey noted, "the United States will deal with governments as it finds them," although it would prefer that they take power by constitutional processes.

Gen. Juan Jose Torres, a leftist, seized power in Bolivia last Wednesday in a struggle with Gen. Rogelio Miranda, the conservative army chief of staff who had forced President Alfredo Ovando Candia to resign the previous day.

The State Department's announcement said that Washington had concluded that, in diplomatic terms, the question of recognizing

the new regime did not arise and therefore "our relations with Bolivia are continuing."

Exiles to Return

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Oct. 13 (NYT).—Bolivia's new president, Gen. Torres, yesterday authorized the return to this country of five exiled leftist clergymen but refused readmission to an exiled former president.

The clergymen were a major factor in the series of coups and counter-coups of the last week.

The case dates from last July, when a guerrilla group originally organized by the late Ernesto "Che" Guevara began battling government forces in jungles north of La Paz.

The government intensified anti-guerrilla efforts in the region of Teoponte, capturing and killing at least eight guerrillas. Four of these were students at Bolivia's largest university, the Higher University of San Andrés.

Students in La Paz demanded that the government return the bodies of the four student guerrillas for funeral ceremonies here. The government refused. Student rioting broke out.

Five leftist clergymen, most of them associated with San Andrés University, joined the demonstrations and began a hunger strike in support of student demands.

They were the Rev. Jose Prats, the Rev. Federico Aguiló, the Rev. Mauricio Lafont, and the Rev. Pedro Negro, all Roman Catholic priests of the Oblate order, and the Rev. Anibal Guzman, a Methodist pastor. All are Bolivians except Father Lafont, who is Canadian.

On Sept. 16, the five clergymen were deported to Argentina.

Their expulsion became a major cause of the Bolivian left, which agitated intensely from then on against the government.

Victor Paz Estenssoro, who led a revolution in 1952 against an entrenched military regime and was ousted in 1964, was denied readmission to the country.

Mr. Friend, staying at the Communist-operated Golden Gate Hotel in Hong Kong, was lighted up when reporters approached him and asked him about his life behind the Bamboo Curtain.

"No comment," he said. "I'm just here on holiday, and I have nothing to say."

Local press reports said Mr. Friend, one of the most determined adherents of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's proletarian line, will leave for Rome with his wife by the end of this month.

Jurists Seek Observer  
At Czech Trials

GENEVA, Oct. 13 (AP)—The International Commission of Jurists said today that Anthony Roy Ganz, former Swiss ambassador in Moscow, will be its observer at the forthcoming Prague trial of chess star Ludek Pachman and other Czechoslovak intellectuals.

But a spokesman said the commission's repeated requests for a visa for Mr. Ganz have failed to draw any response from the Czechoslovak Embassy in Bern or from the Prague authorities. The trial is expected to begin this week.

Mr. Pachman and his co-defendants were arrested in 1969 following the first anniversary of the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia.

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## The Women's Rights Amendment

As far as we have been able to sort out the arguments being made in the Senate against the women's rights amendment, they come down to three basic points. One is that there is no serious discrimination against women and that this whole idea of equal rights is silly. The second is that whatever discrimination may exist can be disposed of to the satisfaction of women under the 14th Amendment's equal-protection clause. The third is that this particular amendment is sloppily drafted and will result in years of litigation until its full meaning is clear.

There is a case now pending before the Supreme Court that seems to us to be a satisfactory answer to the first two arguments. It is not an important case in itself, since it deals with a subject that arises only rarely. But the philosophy that underlies the action of the lower courts is precisely the philosophy that the more thoughtful leaders of the women's rights movement are fighting.

This particular case arose out in Idaho when the parents of a deceased child squabbled over which of them should be appointed administrator of his estate. Like many other states (and the District of Columbia), Idaho has a law that tells judges what classes of persons to prefer in making such appointments. The children of a deceased, for instance, get preference over the parents. But where children (or parents) dispute the appointment the law says "males must be preferred to females."

Any way you look at that law, it discriminates against women because of their sex. And it is not the only such law of its kind on the books. In 11 states, special restrictions are placed on the right of married women to make contracts although not on married men. In five states, a married woman must get the approval of a court before she can establish an independent business. In at least eight states women cannot sign leases until they are 21 although men can sign at 18. In nine states, women are not permitted to mix, sell or dispense alcoholic beverages in public. This ought to be a sufficient catalogue, although there are many more examples, to convince anyone that legal discrimination against women does exist. There is no sense or justice in this kind of discrimination in modern America.

But, say opponents of the proposed amendment, discrimination of this kind can be eliminated under the 14th Amendment's equal-protection clause.

That clause, which says a state cannot deny anyone "equal protection of the laws," is the clause used to strike down all forms of discrimination because of race. Presumably it will now be used to strike down all forms of discrimination because of sex.

The trouble with that argument is that the clause hasn't been and is not being used for that purpose. It took a constitutional amendment to give women the right to vote because the courts said the equal-protection clause did not apply to them. And the discriminations mentioned above are still being upheld in the face of equal-protection objections. Just this spring, the Idaho Supreme Court unanimously upheld that law discriminating against women in the appointment of administrators. It cavalierly waved aside the entire argument, stating that the distinction between men and women was perfectly justified as a means of curtailing litigation over which person the judge should appoint. Although the court's logic would apply equally to a law giving preference, in an inter-racial marriage, to the white parent over the black parent, or to a blue-eyed parent over a brown-eyed parent, such a law would not have a chance of surviving the 14th Amendment's ban against arbitrary distinctions. This law survives, it seems clear to us, only because the Idaho justices, and many other judges, regard any reason, no matter how slender, as sufficient to justify discrimination against women. And that, we think, is sufficient to destroy the otherwise impeccable logic of those who oppose this constitutional amendment on the ground that it is not needed.

This leaves only the third argument against the amendment as it stands before the Senate, the argument that it is imprecise and will breed litigation. It is imprecise, as are almost all of the major clauses of the Constitution, because it must cover more than just one situation. It will breed litigation, as do all the important clauses of the Constitution, because there are many wrongs that need to be righted. Neither charge against it is valid and the fears of its opponents that it will operate to deprive women of special rights seems to us to be largely strawmen. The amendment is needed and it ought to be passed by the Senate.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

(Late yesterday a Senate vote virtually killed the women's rights amendment. Story on Page 1.)

## A Failure of Government

The report of the Commission on Civil Rights adds up to an appalling indictment of the federal establishment, both its politically chosen leadership and its career bureaucracy. At best, enforcement of the major civil-rights laws passed between 1957 and 1968 has been uneven and mediocre. At worst, it has been non-existent.

The commission surveyed the government in its multiple role as employer, buyer of goods and services, financial patron of state and local government, and regulator of railroads, airlines, radio, television and other industries. Wherever it looked, it found the government's performance unsatisfactory.

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance is "grossly understaffed" and patently reluctant to use its authority. It has never terminated a contract or debarred a contractor from further government work because of racial discrimination. Between 1965 and 1970 it referred only eight cases to the Justice Department for litigation.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission relies passively on injured parties to file complaints. It rarely initiates an attack on job bias on its own. Even in processing complaints, the commission until recently took from 16 months to two years to act.

If such passivity has been characteristic of two agencies, specially charged with combating racial discrimination, it is not astonishing that most of the regular departments and commissions have done an even worse job. In only two departments—Justice and Housing—is the official concerned with civil rights at the level of an assistant secretary. In most departments he is a middle-level official with severely circumscribed authority. Veteran bureaucrats, knowing that vigorous enforcement of civil rights is often unpopular with committee chairmen in Congress and with powerful local politicians, try to short-circuit enforcement for fear it will make their particular program "controversial."

As the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, the civil rights commission chairman, has emphasized, this widespread refusal to enforce the law is not a special failure of the Nixon administration. These laws have never been well and systematically enforced, even under President Johnson, who in the Senate and in the White House sponsored most of them. Nevertheless, only President Nixon can now provide the vigorous leadership needed to correct the deep deficiencies which the commission has spotlighted.

If Negroes and other minorities are to achieve genuine equality in American life, government must demonstrate that lawful processes do work and that the majestic promises of the nation's laws can become the reliable realities of everyday life.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Russia Woos France

It is clear from the reception which the French president has received that Moscow is anxious to smooth ruffled French feathers. President Pompidou may not be as enthusiastic, outspoken or as strong-minded a partner as General de Gaulle, but he still stands for national independence and has no intention of leading his country back into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's integrated military command. This in itself would be sufficient reason for Moscow to woo Paris. But the Soviet Union also has to take account of the feelings of its Warsaw Pact partners, some of whom were beginning to be suspicious of the special attention which Moscow was lavishing on West Germany. By demonstrating that it is as anxious to have as good relations with France as

with West Germany, the Kremlin may succeed in allaying Eastern European fears about the possible consequences of a close Soviet-West German relationship.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Vietnam was the first topic discussed [by Mr. Pompidou with the Soviet leaders]. The agreement was naturally obvious as regards the necessity of ending the conflict. Yet Mr. Pompidou told Brezhnev, Kosygin and Podgorny that he was certain of President Nixon's determination to reach a peaceful settlement. He was entitled to say this since the U.S. President dwelt at length on his intentions concerning Southeast Asia in the conversations he had with [Mr. Pompidou] last February.

—From Paris-Jour.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

Oct. 14, 1895

LONDON—The arbitrary and unceremonious conduct of the police who operate over the West End of London has, for several years been little short of police tyranny. There is a very strong impression here that an inquiry into the doings of this division would result in sensational revelations of police corruption.

### Fifty Years Ago

Oct. 14, 1920

PARIS—The voyage around the Empire of the Prince of Wales, heir to the British throne, shows that the British nation is still constitutionally sound. The deep and tender interest with which the British public have followed the voyage proves that they love royalty because, to them, the royal family embody the best form of domestic unity and happiness.



## Madness in Their Method

By C. L. Sulzberger

CAIRO.—The United States and the Soviet Union are formally committed to end the continuing threat of local or possibly global war by pursuing political settlement of the Palestine question but the methods they employ to achieve this sensible end are mad.

Each superpower continues to arm its client states more and more, thus inclining them to build again for a conflict behind the temporary walls of armistice. And each superpower commits more and more of its own might and its own prestige, thus making it less and less easy for either to back down in compromise.

The odd thing is that the Aug. 7 cease-fire has been scrupulously maintained despite the threatening drumbeats of events: charges and countercharges of violations in standstill terms; the Jordanian civil war and its Syrian-Israeli counterpart; and Nasser's death, which agonized the Arab world. But the prospect of what comes after the cease-fire appeals.

Since the fighting ended Israel has reinforced its American support with fresh pledges of aircraft and electronic equipment to counteract Soviet missiles in Egypt. More important was the implied backing of the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Jordanian fighting got out of hand.

### Limits Obscure

However these things are spelled, their meaning to the Arabs is that the United States is committed to defend Israel's integrity though the limits of that integrity are not defined. Does it extend to the 1967 borders prior to the six-day war? Or to the de facto consequences of that war or to something in between?

For the Egyptians, at any rate, it extends 40 miles from Cairo where the cease-fire zone begins. As new American weapons compensate Israel for lost advantages, this government feels the U.S. is creating a kind of Quemoy-Matsu situation plunk inside Egypt.

Neither the Egyptians nor the Russians are going to move any missiles whatsoever out of the cease-fire zone. They have developed between them an overall air defense plan and intend to complete it. The Russians have promised such equipment as is needed to equalize Israel's American electronic devices.

Despite Washington, the Egyptians insist that no single SAM installation was moved into the forbidden zone after the standstill became effective Aug. 7 although plenty were rushed in just before the time barrier fell. Cairo claims the cease-fire committed Israel and Egypt to use national means of observation to insure against each other's violations but that the United States unilaterally began surveillance for the Israelis.

It is contended here that the first American photos were taken three days after the cease-fire so Washington, having none of its own, had to rely on Israeli earlier photographs for comparison data. When the Egyptians told Washington there were violations on the Israeli side, they say the reply was that American cameras were slanted only at Egypt.

### Cairo's Stand

Cairo's argument is that many SAM sites in the zone are mobile, others are camouflaged and that, with improvement of positions has occurred, no missiles have been

brought in to violate the standstill. No amateur can judge these contradictory assertions. Both sides are using the shaky cease-fire to prepare for a possible next round of fighting. The Russians have brought inadequate material here to enable a large-scale effort at crossing the Suez Canal but bitter air battles can be imagined.

Right now the Egyptians welcome a continued cease-fire because it avoids casualties while completing the air defense system. But they don't want an open-ended agreement that will endure indefinitely. Meanwhile, Soviet diplomacy has worked to isolate the U.S.-Israel position.

Everything points to a U.S. back-down on the missile issue and renewed pressure on Israel to determine if any kind of political talks can be resumed. But in view of what has been said and done in recent weeks, this would be politically almost as difficult for Washington to contemplate as for the Israeli government to accept.

Therefore, the possibilities of negotiating seem scant, chances of extending the cease-fire period beyond Nov. 5 seem doubtful and the hopes of getting any SAM sites out of the Suez Canal zone seem nil. There is a lull in the eastern Mediterranean. Right now, as September echoes fade—but, unless Washington and Moscow settle their own approaches to settlement, this will be only the lull before another storm.

## Cold and Cloudy

By Harry Schwartz

NEW YORK.—Premier Kosygin's decision not to attend the United Nations 25th anniversary celebration here this month has emphasized the new deep chill in Soviet-American relations. This past week Moscow and Washington spokesmen have been angrily exchanging cold-war-type accusations as though this were 1950 or 1960 rather than 1970.

Washington's anger at Soviet and Egyptian missile trickery in the Suez Canal zone is matched by Moscow's effort to brazen its way out of the situation.

There are likely to be heavy costs flowing from this latest demonstration that Moscow's word cannot be trusted. A SALT agreement to end the strategic missile race will now be more difficult to achieve.

And in West Germany, those who oppose the Brandt-Kosygin rapprochement have been strengthened by Washington's disillusioning experience.

Why did Moscow move its missiles toward the Suez Canal although it knew that Israeli and American aerial reconnaissance would soon discover the massive violations of the cease-fire agreement?

One possibility is that Moscow misjudged the Nixon administration's reaction because Soviet observers exaggerated the political turmoil in this country after last spring's explosive campus reaction to Cambodia. Soviet leaders may have thought that domestic pressures on the President to avoid foreign complications are now so great that he would not dare admit he had been deceived by Moscow and Cairo. They may have guessed that Mr. Nixon's need for a peace image in the current congressional campaign would bar any strong reaction to their cynical Suez trickery. If that was Moscow's expectation, it was mistaken.

### Mideast Priority

More fundamentally, however, the latest risks Moscow has taken in the Suez reflect again the high Kremlin priority for its Middle East ambitions. That priority explains the shipment of billions of dollars in Soviet military and economic aid to Egypt and other Soviet-client Arab states since 1955.

A minimum Soviet goal now is to insure that Israel can never again deal so punishing a blow to

## Voters Grope in Fog

## Not on the Ballot

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—The foggiest question in this particularly foggy midterm election campaign is what the voters hope to accomplish with their ballots.

Off-year elections are customarily occasions to vote against someone or something. The trouble is that this year the targets of the public ire are not on the ballot. If Jerry Rubin and Bobby Seale were candidates, they would lose. Barry Goldwater and Al Landon what it feels like to be buried by a real landslide.

So would those latter-day Gabriel Heaters on the Council of Economic Advisors, who each month greet the latest news of higher prices and higher unemployment with firm assurances that the economy has "bottomed out."

If the economy had "bottomed out" as often as they proclaimed, it would now be one of the anomalous wonders of the ages—a marvel of non-posterior productivity.

But those men are not running for anything, either. The voters this year are being offered nothing but proxy villains, notably the "radical liberals" Vice-President Agnew is parading across the landscape. Most people seem too preoccupied with their real-world concern of making ends meet to play "hunt the radlib" with Mr. Agnew.

### A Tough Game

It's too tough a game: To win you must be capable of believing that the allegation that Senator A raised money for candidate B, who spoke at the dinner of organization C, which gave \$5 to the Panthers' defense fund, proves that Senator A is a trustworthy traitor to flag and country. The strain of selling this kind of logic appears to be telling on Mr. Agnew himself, and as he strives for effect (and headlines), he is crowding dangerously close to the line where people say, "Oh, that character again. What's he saying this time?"

If the voters cannot get at their real targets through the ballot and will not, accept the proxy ones the administration is offering them, still less they have any heroes they wish to install in office.

The voter interviews that Haynes

Johnson and this reporter have summarized in some detail in the last week are eloquent in their expressions of disillusionment with the whole cast of characters in national politics. Indeed, many voters—along with a number of scholars—are becoming skeptical about the capacity of any leader, even the President, to inspire a nation.

Reporting this view does not mean one accepts it, but it does suggest an answer to the missing dimension of this election—the sense of the voters' goals.

What Walter Lippmann wrote in the spring of 1932, when America was in the grips of the Great Depression, is sadly appropriate now:

"From what source come these unmanly fears that prevail among us, these dark forebodings? 'It is the doubt whether there exists among the people that trust in each other which is the first condition of intelligent leadership.'"

Confusion in themselves and conspiracies in other men—that is, tragically, what many Americans see today. And it is what some of their leaders are portraying to them.

For it is also true today, as it was when Lippmann wrote, that the "bewildered" has been "greatly aggravated" by what he said "may truthfully be called the moral apathy of those in high places."

"Those in high places," he said, "are more than the administrators of government bureaus. They are more than the writers of laws. They are the custodians of a nation's ideals, of the beliefs, the faith which makes a nation out of a mere aggregation of individuals."

It may be the absence of people talking about that kind of leadership that makes this election seem so empty.

## Letters

### Singing in Berlin

Your reviewer of the Berlin music scene is in over his head when he begins to give voice lessons in a review: more when he uses soprano Edith Mathis as his negative example (p. 10).

If he wishes to give faint praise by crediting her with no more than a good voice, that is his privilege. But when he says her jaw wobbles and therefore she will lose her voice, he is out of his element. Further, he is wrong.

The jaw is a problem when it becomes a primary element in the action of singing, when the singer tries to hold it in place to adjust the size of the mouth opening. This is obviously not Miss Mathis's problem.

There is not even agreement that a wobbling jaw is necessarily bad. I have never observed her doing it. But who cares, if the tone is beautiful? We don't get her kind of beauty in every performance.

JAMES DEERE.

### The Arab Refugees

The continuing crisis in the Middle East is due, so the Arab nations say, to the problem of Palestine refugees. This is an absurd notion and totally unacceptable when juxtaposed with relatively recent history. Enforced population transfers took place within Russia since the revolution of 1917, and were given a great boost with the Soviet-German Treaty of August 22, 1939, which stated:

"All Germans from western territories of the Ukraine and White Russia, and all White Russians, Russians, Ruthenians from former Polish territories which now belong to the sphere of influence of the German Reich shall have the right to resettle in territory of the other state."

Millions of additional people were shifted from Poland was compensated in the west by obtaining a huge slice of German territory.

M. MAUESCH.

Paris.

### Homesick in Italy

I write this letter after returning from the center of Florence. Today, a visible, choking cloud of pollution has settled over the city. I woke up with a headache, have been tired all day, have felt nauseous and on several occasions as if I were going to faint. Being a native New Yorker, this is nothing new for me. Dear WHO: I have a slight case of hay fever and I take asthminastine. Let me help you with your "further studies" of the problem of carbon monoxide pollution. I FEEL LIKE I AM GOING TO DIE! Isn't that enough?

IRIS BROSSARD.

Florence.

### Quebec Separatists

Vive de Gaulle! The seeds of encouragement which he gratuitously offered to the Quebec Separatists with his "Vive le Québec Libre," certainly fell on fertile ground. (Mrs.) MILDRED G. SCHAEFER, Lausanne.





**WARRIOR AT REST**—A Cambodian soldier peers over his shoulder while fishing in a stream near Tang Kank. The town was retaken from the Communists last week.

## U.S. Command Notes Rise In Activity by Enemy in DMZ

SAIGON, Oct. 13 (UPI)—The U.S. Command today reported the highest level of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong activity in the Demilitarized Zone in more than a year.

The command issued figures showing that there were 176 instances of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong activity inside the 46-mile-long, six-mile-wide DMZ last week compared with 130 the previous week. The violations were the most in a single week since Sept. 26, 1969, when allied reconnaissance recorded 225, the command said.

Only sporadic incidents were reported in Vietnam today.

In Phnom Penh, Cambodian military communiques today reported the battlefronts were quiet.

However, Cambodian troops sweeping northeast of Tang Kank, 52 miles north of Phnom Penh, found evidence today that the North Vietnamese suffered heavy losses in last week's counterattacks after a Cambodian offensive.

The Cambodians reported seizing at least 12 freshly dug graves along trails around Tang Kank.

However, field commanders were reluctant to conclude that North Vietnamese losses were the reason for the current battle lull in the Tang Kank area.

Sixty-nine Communist bodies were found in the area last week. Elsewhere in Cambodia, the military situation was "completely calm" today, the high command in Phnom Penh said.

## Saigon Unit Has Esprit de Corps In War and Love

SAIGON, Oct. 13 (AP)—An elite South Vietnamese Army unit has attacked a National Police post in a battle over a prostitute.

The reconnaissance company of the South Vietnamese 1st Infantry Division, generally regarded as the country's best, attacked the National Police field force compound in Hue last Thursday, killing one policeman and wounding a civilian, it was disclosed today.

The soldiers attacked the police post, military sources reported, because a policeman stationed there had shot and killed a 16-year-old prostitute, whose services were favored by the company.

## Stricken Near Moscow

### Soviet Spy Gordon Lonsdale Dies of Heart Attack at 47

MOSCOW, Oct. 13 (UPI)—Gordon Lonsdale, the Soviet spy who stole naval secrets from Britain, died in the Russian countryside last week during a mushroom hunting trip, informed sources said today.

The sources said the 47-year-old Lonsdale—whose real name is Konon Trofimovich Molody—suffered a fatal heart attack in a field near Moscow on Friday. They said he will be buried tomorrow, but disclosed no details on the funeral plans.

Lonsdale had lived in almost total obscurity in the Soviet Union since 1964 when Britain swapped him for British businessman, Greville Wynne, imprisoned on Soviet spy charges.

He lived comfortably—although not luxuriously—in a Moscow apartment writing about his adventures as a spy and lecturing members of the Soviet secret police (KGB) on the techniques of espionage.

**Soviet Submarine**

In his book, "Spy," Lonsdale, who was a spy, told the story of his life as a spy, from his time in the British navy to his time as a spy in the Soviet Union.

According to evidence produced at his London trial, however, he was Soviet submarine officer Molody, who slipped ashore in Vancouver, Canada, in 1954, carrying the passport of the real Lonsdale, missing in the Russo-Finnish war.

He spent six months in Toronto where he obtained a birth certificate from unsuspecting officials and haunted the area where the real Lonsdale had lived. When he felt he had assimilated enough Lonsdale background he took a bus to the Canadian-American border and walked across the line to the United States.

American intelligence agents believed that once in America, Lonsdale made contact with Col. Rudolf Ivanovich Abel, who was directing the activities of a Soviet spy network in the United States from his Brooklyn headquarters. Abel was later exchanged by the United States for U-2 pilot Gary Francis Powers, held by the Russians.

But he did not remain in the United States. In 1955 Lonsdale was

## New Technique For Preserving Heart Valves

CHICAGO, Oct. 13 (UPI)—A noted surgeon reports that a new method of preserving heart valves by freezing them may virtually assure a permanent supply of usable heart valves.

Dr. William W. Angell, chief of cardiovascular surgery at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Palo Alto, Calif., said once frozen the valves can be stored in this living state for many months.

Dr. Angell spoke to a gathering of 14,000 surgeons at the 56th annual Congress of the American College of Surgeons, the largest meeting of its kind ever held.

He said the freezing is done with liquid nitrogen. More than 300 patients have received the thawed-out valve grafts in the last three and a half years with excellent results, he said.

## Episcopal Church In U.S. Admits Women to Unit

HOUSTON, Oct. 13 (NYT)—In a major break with tradition, the 83rd triennial convention of the Episcopal Church overwhelmingly agreed yesterday to permit women to serve as fully accredited members of the convention's heretofore all-male House of Deputies.

The seating of 28 women waiting in the corridors of the Sabr Houston Coliseum came after the 700 deputies (priests and laymen) balloted approval, with only two negative votes.

The 200-member House of Bishops, meeting separately, approved the action with only a scattering of "no's."

All of the women had been previously selected by their home dioceses to come to Houston. Over the years, many regional diocesan conventions have routinely named women to serve as deputies at home but never at a general convention.



United Press International  
Gordon Lonsdale

caught in still a matter of controversy. They are believed to have supplied the Russians with information about the Holy Loch nuclear submarine base, the British atomic submarine Dreadnought and about aircraft tracking systems.

## Bogus U.S. Officer

At one time Lonsdale took on a third identity, that of a bogus U.S. naval officer named Comdr. Alexander Johnson. By telling British officials that he was an American intelligence agent, he gained some of the many secrets that he transmitted back to Moscow.

Along with the secrets, he sent letters to his wife, Galyusha, in Russia, and a copy of one of them was presented in evidence at his 1961 trial.

He described his apartment, where he had access to a swimming pool and two private bars, and lamented the fact that for the eighth year in a row he must miss the celebration of the Bolshevik revolution on Nov. 7.

"Such is life," he wrote. "I know this expression in many languages. I will be 35 shortly. Is there much left?"

Lonsdale was arrested soon after writing this letter and a British court sentenced him to 25 years in prison. He spent three years in prison before being exchanged for Mr. Greville Wynne in 1964.

## Obituaries

### Phil Spitalny Dies at 80; Led an All-Girl Orchestra

MIAMI, Oct. 13 (NYT)—Phil Spitalny, 80, who used to conduct his all-girl orchestra in "The Hour of Charm" on the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System radio networks and in movie theaters, died Sunday, after a long illness.

Surviving is his widow, the former Evelyn Kaye Klein, once his solo violinist.

Mr. Spitalny retired 15 years ago. He last conducted at the Palace Theater in 1955. Since his retirement he had served as a music critic for the Miami Beach Sun and the Miami Beach Reporter, and had promoted the performance of classical music.

Mr. Spitalny used to conduct five shows a day in a theater, besides giving a Sunday broadcast.

"I always did, and still do, believe that women can do everything as well as men," he once said with his Russian accent.

"My mother was a singer and a pianist, and as good a musician as my father, who was a violinist—maybe better."

"But I always tell the girls that they have ten strikes against them from the start. For instance, if a man trumpeter cracks a note, nobody says anything. But if a girl does it well, it's just another version of that's-a-woman-driver-for-you."

Mr. Spitalny, a former ear-nist, composed "Maledine," "Enchanted Forest," "It's You, No One But You," "Save the Last Dance for Me," "The Kiss I Can't Forget" and "Pining for You."

## Born in Odessa

He was born in Odessa, studied at the Odessa Conservatory of Music and toured Russia as a child clarinet prodigy. About 1905 he came to the United States, played with local bands in Cleveland and later directed a 50-piece symphony orchestra in one of the larger movie houses in Boston.

## Spain Labor Law Would Still Bar Unions' Freedom

MADRID, Oct. 13 (AP)—The draft of a Spanish labor law made public today slammed the door on free syndicates (unions) and the right to strike.

The draft—a revision of another made public a year ago—will be discussed by the Cortes for approval starting next Tuesday. Hard debate and some amendments appeared certain.

Though barring free syndicates, this law would permit the creation of separate associations for management, technicians and workers within each professional union. There was no mention of any changes in the right to strike, something forbidden by law since 1939.

The draft said that only one syndicate for each labor branch would be permitted.

The new syndical organization would become more representative and autonomous if the project is passed. Its name would be changed from National Delegation of Syndicates to a National Syndical Organization headed by a cabinet minister named by the head of state.

## Big Pact Exercises In East Germany

BERLIN, Oct. 13 (AP)—The biggest maneuvers in the 15-year history of the Warsaw Pact kicked into high gear today with heavy skirmishing by Soviet, East German and Romanian tank and artillery forces.

East German accounts described the opening phase as a major battle developing on a wide front, apparently south of Berlin, with clashes of armored and mechanized units.

East German party leader Walter Ulbricht and Premier Willi Stoph were reported on hand to see the deployment of troops from all seven Pact nations. The commander, the first time an East German was given overall responsibility for such an exercise, was Gen. Heinz Hoffmann, East Germany's defense chief.

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WHAT BECAME OF RUBY KEELER—Back on Broadway after a 41-year absence, Miss Keeler, right, rehearses with Bob Becker for "No, No Nanette," 35-year-old musical. Busby Berkeley, retired for 35 years, will supervise the show. It opens Jan. 25.

## On Stage in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—This is how critics for The New York Times rate the new plays in New York:

"Alice in Wonderland," a staging of the Lewis Carroll classic by André Gregory and the Manhattan Project Company, drew raves from Clive Barnes, who says "Gregory and his company are offering us a nursery tale for a savage nursery. It has fire and beauty. It shows Lewis Carroll, the whimsical mathematician, in need of psychiatric help and in love with a shrewdly twisted adult's view of childhood." Gregory and his company are giving performances Thursday through Sunday at The Extension, 277 Park Ave. South.

"Trelawny of the Wells," a revival of Sir Arthur Wing Pinero's play, was also praised by Barnes. "This new American

revival shows it to be a dear, darling and only slightly sentimental play." Rose Trelawny, star of a suburban theater near London in the 1880s, decides to give up the theater and live happily ever after with a rich young man. But a pre-marital indoctrination period in the rich young man's family home proves too much; she runs off to rejoin the company, with her fiancé soon following her. "Pinero is delightful," Barnes says, "in his insights of theater people... all the parts are man-sized and worth doing." Robert Roman staged the revival with settings by David Mitchell, Nancy Duseault, George Bartenieff (as the rich young man's grandfather) and Roman took the lead.

"Conduct Unbecoming," by Barry England (at the Ethel Barrymore Theater), is a "whodunit, why-he-did-it and a

where-it-was-dun of quite unusual interest and quality," says Clive Barnes. Set in the late 1800s in the anteroom of the officers' mess of an Indian Army regiment, the drama focuses on two young subalterns, out from England to join the regiment. "The pattern is familiar," Barnes continues. "It was the subject of innumerable plays or those Hollywood movies, all with C. Aubrey Smith, Victor McLaglen and occasionally Sabu on an elephant... (but) these are not officers and gentlemen but brutalized puppets, with a code of honor rather than a sense of honor. They are, in words of one of the characters, 'scum.'" Staged by Val May, the play stars four actors who have been with it since it opened in Bristol, England, a year ago: Paul Jones, Jeremy Clyde, Donald Pickering and Michael Barrington.

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

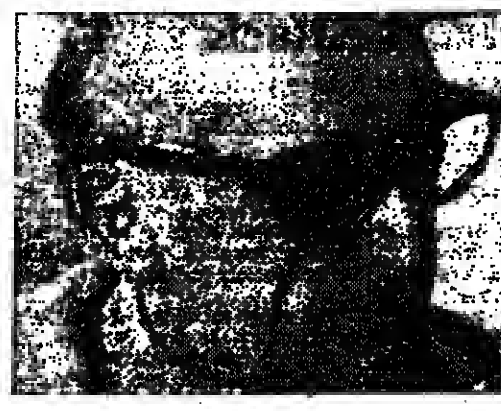
PARIS, Oct. 13.—The customs-inspector type of critic, having thoroughly frisked Bernard de Costa's "Les Adieux de la Grande-Duchesse," solemnly reports that it contains no detectable meaning and sets it down as hollow stuff. Such critics know the tonnage of everything and the value of nothing. Functioning on the same principles, they dismissed in their day Eugene Ionesco's "The Bald Soprano," Boris Vian's "L'Équarissage Pour Tous" and Edward Albee's "The American Dream."

"Les Adieux de la Grande-Duchesse" resembles these one-sided plays. It is, like them, a surrealistic extravaganza that asks for a moratorium on prosaic logic and issues an irresistible invitation to join in the fun.

Its fragile scenario has to do with a predatory dragon of a music teacher who forces a choir boy to her home. Establishing him in residence there, she then engages a sniffling valet to attend her. The boy, symbol of the younger generation, refuses to grow up, retiring to a cradle-like coffin in quest of his lost babyhood, and the failure of the three to draw customers to a reduping parlor they open results in general havoc.

### Sound Track

Jacques Mauclair has produced this fantastic farce brilliantly on the two-by-four stage of the tiny Théâtre de Poche-Montparnasse (which accommodates only 70 spectators). He has ingeniously orchestrated the script with a sound track, as compelling a wonderful visual humor in the musically accompanied passages. He himself undertakes the role of the haughty servant, recalling as he arrives in a



Jacques Mauclair directs and stars in "Les Adieux de la Grande-Duchesse."

maxi fur coat the unforgettable Jules Berry, that superb farceur, as the boozing gambler in "Banco."

Tellie Cheblon, the queen to Mauclair's monarch in Ionesco's "The King Dies," is an ideal foil as the snobbish vocal coach. The house roars as she conducts the off-stage philharmonic with refined mannerisms and affected nuances as she coyly spins her web of seduction, and as she goes into a desperate, devil-may-care tango with her wordy butler when her massage institute is faced with bankruptcy.

"Les Adieux de la Grande-Duchesse," though the dunder-heads may worry about pigeonholing it, is an evening of theater to be relished. It maintains its sense of comic stylization and its sense of the amusingly ridiculous throughout its three acts. It never tires and it is unlikely to tire you. Daniel Colas, despite the glitter of the stars, scores as the latter-day Peter Pan.

We have had one-man shows in which actors dress up and make up as famous authors and read from celebrated works. There has been a Benjamin Franklin show, a Charles

Dickens show, an Oscar Wilde show and a Mark Twain show. The other afternoon—as guest of the Federation of American Women's Clubs Overseas—Miss Nancy Cole provided a Gertrude Stein show.

Miss Cole has performed her Stein program at the Edinburgh festival and on the London stage and it is hoped that she will play a Parisian engagement shortly, for there is an abiding interest in Miss Stein both as a personality and as a literary figure.

A slight brunette with a Zizi Jeanmaire haircut, Miss Cole wisely refrains from attempting

to resemble the stout Miss Stein physically. In reciting selections from the Stein writing, she achieves, however, a portrait of both La Stein and her era.

Most fascinating is the material she has drawn from "The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas" with its recollections of Picasso, Matisse, Ford Madox Ford, Miss Toklas herself and the Parisian bohemia of the pre-1914 years. Miss Cole recovers several of Miss Stein's lectures—one made during a tour of the United States in 1934; another, a radio speech at the time of the liberation of France, enacts bits of a story in "Three Lives" and reads from "The Making of Americans."

More difficult is the concluding passage, a recitation of "The World Is Round" which contains Miss Stein's most quoted line: "A rose is a rose is a rose," etc. Here one may feel that one prefers Horace, Dante or Swinburne to Stein, but Miss Cole's is a rounded study, the inclusion of this is necessary, if frakish.

Jacques Martin, a French television favorite, is the headliner of the new Olympia program. He is an expert comedian who, with his attempts on

the violin, droll self-mockery and somewhat blundering will remind Americans of Jack Benny. Perhaps he has studied the master. In any case, he fills the second half of the bill to the satisfaction of all, lording over the stage with incomparable aplomb, performing an opera and an overture with the aid of bearded musical stages and burning preacher, commanding the audience to rise, raise right hand and swear that they will buy all his records.

Gaston Ouvrard, who went on the stage when Mistinguett was still in her teens, returns to the boards closer to 80, to render some baroque ballads that must date from the time when Courteline was doing his military service. On opening night at the Olympia, he received an ovation the like of which has not been heard since London Gaiety played "Fanny."

The Jolo Dancers are on so often and for so long that one wonders if they are maintaining union hours. But Michel Sardou, a youthful crooner, star of the early evening, registers a real hit and his touching tribute to the fallen members of the AEP—and its rousing reception—suggests that anti-Americanism is on the wane.

## Collecting Danish Christmas Plates

By A. E. Pedersen

COPENHAGEN.—Once the Danish upper class gave them to their servants on Christmas Eve. Now American collectors may pay \$100 or more for a choice specimen of the unique Danish Yuletide plates. The hand-made, blue-tinted Christmas plates produced by the two largest Danish porcelain works have become one of

the most sought-after items in Copenhagen. Current production is usually sold out within a few weeks after the plates go on sale—Royal Copenhagen's Christmas 1970 plates will be on sale late this month, while Bing & Grøndahl's went on sale in July. The plates are so popular that antique shops or old-plate dealers are often hard put to fill a gap in somebody's collection.

A buyer can invest \$4.95 in a Copenhagen shop for a current plate, then sell it a few minutes later to an old-plate specialist at a 40 to 50 percent profit. There is a never ending demand by collectors around the world.

Christmas plates are an old tradition in Denmark, dating back over a century. Then, servants were given a platter of fruit on Christmas Eve. When their employers discovered that they were displaying the plates on their walls, they competed with each other in giving the most distinctive designs. Finally, in 1885, someone convinced Harald Bing, head of the porcelain firm of Bing & Grøndahl, that there might be a market for a specially made Yule plate.

A Skyline  
Mr. Bing played the initial design for Copenhagen's skyline in winter snow—and ordered production of 400 plates. Today it would require at least \$2,000 to persuade a fortunate owner to part with Bing's first effort.

Royal Copenhagen followed suit in 1908, and since then, the two porcelain plants have brought out a new plate each year, even during the wartime years. Today's designs bear a distinct family resemblance to those of half a century ago, and are all produced by hand.

The designers stick to the things that people remember—or think they remember—from their childhood Christmas celebrations. Snow-covered landscapes or country churches, surrounded by snow-covered fields are typical motifs. There is probably more snow on a Christmas plate than can be found on a wintery Danish landscape, where rain and slush are the usual distinguishing features.

A Suggestion  
A Bing & Grøndahl official was horrified at the suggestion that it might be time to bring out a hippy Christmas plate. "Good Lord," he said with a shudder, "we could never dream of anything like that. It would be quite simply ruin."

But more snow on a Christmas plate than can be found on a wintery Danish landscape, where rain and slush are the usual distinguishing features.

The two companies are so sure about the size of their output, but by now the annual production must total a million or more—considerably more than Bing's original 400. About half the output is exported, with the United States the biggest single customer. Making the plates is a year-round business. Next year's designs have been chosen, and by November the porcelain experts will start working on plates that will turn up as Christmas gifts a year later.

Once a buyer has his first



Royal Copenhagen plate.

plate, he often gets the collecting bug. He buys each new plate as it appears and turns his attention to the older items. "They work backwards," explained Kjeld Jensen, who has an antique shop just off the King's New Square in downtown Copenhagen. "Beginning collectors start by buying the plates that dovetail into their current collections. Thus they're mainly interested in post-war numbers. There's less demand for the older ones."

Mr. Jensen said that buyers often have no real idea of what they want when they come into his store. "A tourist tells me he's interested in old plates, so I ask if he wants to see Bing & Grøndahl or Royal Copenhagen. If he's in doubt, he may specify Royal Copenhagen, because the name sounds more official."

But collectors learn. Mr. Jensen admitted that many an American knows more about colors and tints than he does. Bing & Grøndahl has started a new line—Mother's Day plates. People who passed up the initial offer last year, a highly sentimentalized picture of a flop-eared dog and her basketful of pups, are sorry now. That \$5 plate carries a \$100 price tag in any Copenhagen plate shop. On the other hand, the Royal Copenhagen moon landing plate finds few takers.

Once a design is chosen, and the forms prepared, it's usually too late to make a change. Only twice have there been last-minute substitutions. For reasons known only to themselves, the Royal Copenhagen production team substituted one snow-covered landscape for another in 1911. And in 1958, a dramatic, little-known switch in 1953.

The design that year was to have been two boys making a snowman outside Hans Christian Andersen's childhood home. The design had been approved and production was under way when the royal court announced that King Frederick and Queen Ingrid would visit Greenland.

Bing & Grøndahl reacted quickly. "Forms were broken, an artist got busy, and production teams went to work. The result was the royal yacht Dannebrog pictured against a dramatic background of Greenland, ice and snow-covered cliffs."

The snowman came out a year later bearing a new date.

## INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

### ENGINEERS

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A major international company with worldwide interests in the telecommunications field is seeking an Area Manager for its European operations. The executive will have the responsibility of spurring the growth of an already extensive marketing and manufacturing organization.

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Nationality is not important, but this man should be well acquainted with the European telecommunication systems market. Fluent English is essential and knowledge of other major European languages is desirable. Preferred age is between 35 and 45 years.

The man's current position, qualifications and earnings must be at a level that would entitle him to command total remuneration of up to \$50,000.

Write in confidence, giving full information on academic background, business experience, current earnings and home address and telephone number.

As a leading international firm of management consultants retained by our client to select this executive, we undertake that no information will be released without prior consent after a personal interview. All replies to:

Box D 2,121, Herald Tribune, Paris.

## MARKETING DIRECTOR Flavors and Fragrances

\$30,000

A major international company with extensive operations in the flavor and fragrance field is seeking a Marketing Director for its European Headquarters.

For a well-qualified executive with proven success in marketing, planning and product development in flavors and fragrances, this is an outstanding opportunity for a brilliant career.

This man can be of any nationality, but a European or someone with extensive experience in Europe is preferred. He should be 30 to 40 years of age, but all highly qualified executives will be given careful consideration.

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## MANAGEMENT CONSULTANT

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An international firm of accountants and management consultants requires for its Paris office a senior consultant with an accountancy background. Candidates, aged not more than 35, should be Chartered Accountants or C.P.A.'s with consultancy experience. They should have a knowledge of French and be prepared to travel. Applications in own handwriting should be submitted to: Whimsey Murray, Ernst & Ernst, 2 Avenue Montaigne, Paris-8e. Ref. FR-10-5-70.

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Write to: Box 0,250, International Herald Tribune  
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American, 36, with 10 years consulting experience, S.I.E., production control systems, value analysis, etc. seeks position in Europe with potential. Have been in U.K. for 5 years but would consider any assignment. An arrange personal interview. resume write: Box 0210, H.T., 28 Gt. Queen St., London, W.C.2.

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## Senate Group Acts to Clear Bill on Trade

Tentative Pact Would Attach It to Another

By Jan Nugent Pearce

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (UPI)—The Senate Finance Committee voted tentatively today for a trade bill after dropping two liberalizing provisions backed by the administration.

The panel voted 9-3 to attach the trade measure, which would establish import quotas on textiles and shoes, to the Social Security welfare package that is expected to reach the Senate floor after the post-election recess.

Senate Finance Committee chairman Russell Long, D. La., emphasized that the committee could still overturn its tentative decision.

Two Provisions Excluded

Excluded from the trade legislation were administration proposals to defer taxes on imported products and to repeal the American Selling Price (ASP) method of customs valuation on certain chemicals.

These provisions could be reinserted later during closed committee sessions scheduled when the Senate returns.

The Treasury Department and other tax experts were asked for more information on the tax deferral proposal, which will probably be brought before the committee again in its November meetings.

The ASP, which levies high duties on imported chemicals, has been a cause of contention for years. Although U.S. officials agreed to ease using that customs valuation method during trade talks several years ago, Congress has consistently refused to allow it to lapse.

Both the Senate committee bill and the one awaiting floor action in the House contain provisions for potential quotas on a wide variety of imported products.

During the two days of Senate panel hearings, Secretary of State William P. Rogers warned that the House measure was "not in the national interest" and could spark an international trade war.

President Nixon has said he "reluctantly" supports textile quotas, but has warned he will veto the measure if other restrictive quota provisions are included.

But if the trade measure comes to his desk riding piggy-back on the popular Social Security bill, the President might have to modify his stand.

Sources close to the committee also said it was possible that quotas for other specific products might be attached to the bill—either in committee or on the Senate floor.

**House Passes Bank Bill**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (Reuters)—The House approved today a bill giving the Treasury secretary authority to gather information on foreign bank accounts held by U.S. residents and citizens. The bill, passed by the Senate last Friday, now goes to the President, who is expected to sign it into law.

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## Economic Analysis

### Tories Captain Becalmed Economy

By John M. Lee

LONDON, Oct. 13 (NYT)—The British economy lies becalmed this fall, a listless ship that has failed to reach any of the four generally accepted objectives of economic policy.

● Economic growth is virtually nonexistent. Between the second half of 1968 and the first half of 1970, the economy expanded only a little more than 1 percent a year. The 3 percent growth forecast last spring is already belied.

● This has been combined with the worst wage-price inflation in 20 years. The objective of price stability has been crushed by a 6 percent increase in prices and a 12 percent increase in earnings this year.

● Repercussions from chronic unemployment strikes produced the highest September unemployment figures in 30 years. The 2.7 percent jobless figure is clearly excessive by British full employment standards.

● The balance of payments, while still in comfortable surplus, is well below the peak annual rate of \$1.4 billion at the turn of the year. A figure "half that large" is likely for 1970, and as the administrative buttresses are removed, the surplus could quickly shrink more.

Public Resignation

There seems to be a public resignation to the Conservative government's apparent decision to do nothing for the moment to stimulate the economy.

The government's position is that the highest priority must go to the fight against what is seen as an underlying inflationary threat from the wage-price explosion. It is used to be the balance-of-payments problem that militated against economic expansion. Now it is said to be inflation.

Some government analysts point to the retail trade index as evidence that higher wages are at last producing a consumer spending surge that will spur the economy. The index was 1 percent higher in the period June-to-August than in March-to-May, representing a percent gain at an annual rate.

On the other hand, the capital spending outlook is poor. A government survey last week forecast only a 2 to 3 percent rise this year and no growth at all for 1971.

As for exports, government economists are predicting some pickup, based on strong orders in the engineering industries and a stabilization of the U.S. dollar. But projections are distorted by the recent dock strike.

Campaign Pledge

In this uncertain atmosphere, eyes are turned to Anthony Barber, the 50-year-old Chancellor of the Exchequer. He is not so much concerned with steering the economy as with meeting the Conservative party's campaign pledges of cuts in direct and indirect taxation and in government spending.

Some of the details of the expenditure cuts are to be unveiled late this month, although the tax changes are not expected to be

spelled out until the traditional spring budget. However, these changes are not expected to be economically neutral, with tax revenue cuts matched by spending cuts.

Some major economic changes, such as reduced state aid to industries and a revised system of agricultural support, shifting the burden from the Treasury to the consumer.

The tax cuts too, it is hoped, will restore a measure of incentive to business and personal enterprise and stimulate the accumulation of savings needed for capital investment. But these measures are all in the nature of long-run change, as are the plans for stabilizing chaotic labor-management relations with new labor laws.

The immediate prospects are far cloudier.

**NATO Rift Opening as U.K. Hits U.S. East-Trade Curbs**

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS (NYT)—A tougher approach by the Nixon administration in policing sales of strategic goods to Communist countries is causing friction with Britain.

The difficulties have arisen over British contracts to sell computers to the Soviet Union. British industry sources accuse the American administration of trying to block the sales in the strategic-goods coordinating committee of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which meets each week in Paris.

The major contract in dispute is a \$12 million order to International Computer, for two big machines to be used in a high-energy-physics center at Serpukhov, 80 miles south of Moscow. The center houses a large atom smasher.

British industry sources said that the NATO committee had been considering the contract for nine months. U.S. sources said only that the British had been asked to make several drafts of their proposals. They confirmed that tougher general instructions had come from Washington.

The NATO committee, set up to effect a year ago, draws up an inter-20 years ago, draws up an inter-national embargo list, which is reviewed every two to three years by the 15 member countries—all the NATO countries except Iceland, plus Japan.

All decisions must be made unanimously. The latest list, which went into effect a year ago, is composed of 50 pages of specifications of products that could be used to aid the Communist war-making potential. Among these are high-speed computers.

Political changes in Europe, particularly after Bonn's dramatic overture to the East and the increasing tempo of East-West trade, have called into question the NATO embargo.

But no Western European government, least of all the British, is prepared to pull out of the committee. British Foreign Ministry sources, while playing down the extent of the friction, concede that a problem exists and that pressures for softening the embargo may build up.

The British computer makers, struggling to compete against the competition of U.S. giants, take a much harder line.

They have built up an important market in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union and see it challenged by Washington.

They are upset over the need, not only for committee approval but also for the Export Control Office in Washington to flash the green light. Many of the big British-built computers contain American components. For this reason, Washington demands the right to approve a sale.

British industry sources charge the American administrators with long, competitively damaging delays in granting approval.

Heated debate has sometimes broken out at the weekly committee meetings, according to informants.

Three months ago, these informants said, the British delegate threatened to veto all American proposals for sales to Communist countries if the American delegate refused to approve a \$4 million British computer sale to the Soviet Automatic Processing Organization.

**Gramco Selling Spanish Fund**

LONDON, Oct. 13 (UPI)—Gramco Management, a mutual fund real estate group, confirmed today it has agreed to sell its 50 percent ownership of the Spanish subsidiary to its partner, Banco Atlantico de Madrid, for \$950,000.

The Spanish branch, called Organizacion Gramco, owns the Gramco Iberia Fund, which is managed by chairman Pierre Salinger said "the reason for our selling Organizacion Gramco is that we felt we should protect the Spanish investors in Gramco Iberia, and the sales force of the fund, from repercussions which might occur as a result of the action Gramco was compelled to take in suspending sales and redemptions of both the USIP Real Estate Fund and the Italian fund, the United States-Italy 50-50 fund."

Gramco Management's investment in the Spanish company, which has 100 percent ownership of Gramco Iberia, was \$500,000, Mr. Salinger said.

**Blonde Model Stars At U.K. Auto Show**

LONDON, Oct. 13—A topless blonde model stole the limelight at today's press preview of Britain's motor show.

As hordes of photographers hovered around waiting for the first show of nudity, a lissom blonde on a sports car whispered "Will this help?" and peeled off her bikini top.

Most of the automobiles on display had already been unveiled at last month's Paris auto show, or represented face-lifts of existing lines.

In all, there are 38 British manufacturers and representatives from 14 other nations exhibiting at this year's show, which runs until Oct. 24 at Park Court.

**AFCA watch it go**

## Monsanto Co. Profits Plunge By 47 Percent

U.S. Paper Companies Show 3d-Quarter Falls

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 13—Monsanto Co. today reported a 47 percent drop in net profits for the third quarter of the year, citing the combined pressures of reduced volume and lower prices in fiber operations. Total revenues were up 1 percent in the quarter.

Monsanto president Edward J. Book said the "mounting impact of the automobile strike" has reduced demand for "many" products. He also noted start-up costs on new facilities and the sluggishness in the U.S. economy.

For the first nine months of the year, profits fell 24 percent on a 2.3 percent gain in revenue.

**Third Quarter**

Revenue (millions).... 466.89 461.51  
Profits (millions).... 10.98 20.66  
Per Share ..... 0.28 0.57

**Nine Months**

Revenue (millions).... 1,503.0 1,468.4  
Profits (millions).... 69.95 91.67  
Per Share ..... 1.97 2.60

**International Paper**

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (Reuters)—International Paper reported today profits in the third quarter of the year were down 45 percent, despite a 2 percent revenue gain. The company said the basic economic conditions which caused decreased demand and increased costs in this quarter are continuing into the fourth. Paper and paper packaging operations, which were strong in the first half, were hit during the third quarter, resulting in substantial curtailment of output.

In the first nine months of the year, net dropped 18 percent on a 3.5 percent revenue gain.

**Third Quarter**

Revenue (millions).... 450.5 442.4  
Profits (millions).... 14.17 23.69  
Per Share ..... 0.31 0.58

**Nine Months**

Revenue (millions).... 1,358.3 1,308.4  
Profits (millions).... 67.38 81.58  
Per Share ..... 1.51 1.84

Other U.S. paper companies reporting lower quarterly earnings include:

**Kimberly-Clark Corp.**

Third Quarter

Revenue (millions).... 215.0 204.0  
Profits (millions).... 7.3 11.4  
Per Share ..... 0.31 0.49

**St. Regis Paper**

Third Quarter

Revenue (millions).... 214.6 223.3  
Profits (millions).... 7.04 8.99  
Per Share ..... 0.50 0.66

**Allied Mills**

Third Quarter

Revenue (millions).... 197.7 181.7  
Profits (millions).... 1.94 2.74  
Per Share ..... 0.71 0.88

**A.O. Smith Corp.**

Third Quarter

Revenue (millions).... 59.0 79.2  
Profits (millions).... 1.20 2.66  
Per Share ..... 0.49 1.06

**James Engine**

Third Quarter

Revenue (millions).... 298.4 281.9  
Profits (millions).... 6.40 13.4  
Per Share ..... 0.45 0.48

## N.Y. Prices, Volume Continue to Sag

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (NYT)—Prices the New York Stock Exchange slumped today for the fourth straight day as investors displayed wariness over earnings trends and some worry over the outlook for the economy.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 4.18 to 780.08. This blue-chip indicator has pulled back 23 1/2 in one week.

The Dow industrials spent virtually all of the last four trading days in minus territory. During this period, the market moved through a corrective phase that saw considerable profit-taking, as well as some loss-taking.

The Dow Jones transportation average backedtracked for its sixth straight session today. Just two weeks ago—to illustrate the rapidly changing tone of the stock market—this average flashed the confirmation signals, as interpreted by the venerable Dow theory, for a now bull market.

A block trader reported today that institutions were engaged in "some discreet buying," but said he detected no pell-mell rush to buy because of "uncertainty over economic conditions."

Volume figures were not calculated to turn stockbrokers into yacht buyers—9.5 million shares today against 8.57 million yesterday—the slowest trading day in nearly two months. The daily average was 14.42 million shares in September.

Standard & Poor's 500 eased 0.11 today to close at 84.08 and the NYSE index was off 0.10 at 45.95, still well off its 45.86 low of the day.

**Real Growth of U.S. Economy Seen Showing Quarterly Gain**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (Reuters)—Well-placed government officials believe that preliminary third-quarter figures to be released later this week will show U.S. real growth accelerated to an annual rate of about 1 percent, or slightly above the 0.8 percent expansion in the Gross National Product scored in the second quarter.

The officials said the preliminary estimates will show virtually no change in the rate of inflation, as measured by the overall price deflator, from the 4.3 percent increase for the second quarter.

The General Motors strike cut some \$3 billion from the nation's output in annual rate terms during the quarter, representing 0.2 percent of the current GNP total, the officials said.

The officials estimate the strike may have bitten a whole point off the Federal Reserve's industrial production index, which now stands at 169 percent of its 1957-59 base.

**Major Producers Fall in Line With U.S. Steel Price Cutting**

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (NYT)—Price reductions for some types of steel sheets were all but assured after the Bethlehem Steel Corp. announced a series of moves closely matching those of U.S. Steel, the industry giant.

The U.S. Steel formula would give reductions ranging from about 4.5 percent to 8 percent on certain types of cold-rolled sheet, an important category used to make automobiles, appliances, and similar consumer products.

It would not apply to some categories of "secondary" flat-rolled steels, which are relatively inexpensive. Hot- and cold-rolled coils were eliminated from the "secondary" category.

**BankAmerica Net Rises 6%**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13 (Reuters)—BankAmerica Corp., parent of the world's largest bank, reported today a 6.5 percent rise in net operating income for the first nine months of the year, with indicated third-quarter net up 6.6 percent.

Operating net rose to \$117.18 million, or \$4.41 a share, from \$110.07 million, \$3.21 a share, in the 1969 period. Taking into consideration the results of securities transactions, profits jumped 8.4 percent to \$117.59 million from \$108.47 million.

Third-quarter totals were unavailable, but a comparison of nine-month to six-month figures shows pre-securities-transaction profits of \$43.88 million, up from \$41.18 million.

Total assets at Bank of America rose a sharp 14.5 percent to \$24.77 billion as of Sept. 30, from \$21.63 billion, with loans outstanding at \$15.1 billion, up from \$14.18 billion.

**European Gold Price Sets New 11-Mo. High**

LONDON, Oct. 13 (NYT)—A reviving interest in gold again pushed the free market price of the metal up, to close at \$37.435 an ounce here today, the highest level in 11 months. The price yesterday was \$37.19.

Dealers both here and in Zurich, the two principal markets, were divided on the significance of the rise as a market quirk, a gain that could just as easily become a loss, while Zurich found the increase more solidly based.

The last time gold sold higher than today's price was on Nov. 19, 1969, when it was \$37.77 in a declining market following 12 months at well above \$40.

because of "uncertainty over economic conditions."

Volume figures were not calculated to turn stockbrokers into yacht buyers—9.5 million shares today against 8.57 million yesterday—the slowest trading day in nearly two months. The daily average was 14.42 million shares in September.

Standard & Poor's 500 eased 0.11 today to close at 84.08 and the NYSE index was off 0.10 at 45.95, still well off its 45.86 low of the day.

**Gold's Glitter**

Gold's glittered as the Big Board's outstanding group, reflecting the highest free market price in London for almost a year. Dome Mining rose 1 1/4 to 62 1/4, while Campbell Red Lake Mines climbed 1 to 29 1/4.

Among the glimmers, International Business Machines added 1 3/4 to 262, Texas Instruments gained 2 3/8 to 77 7/8.

Gains of a point or better appeared in Burroughs, Control Data, Xerox and National Cash Register. Polaroid and Corning Glass Works each dropped, to 72 3/8 and 152 1/2 respectively.

In the oil sector, Royal Dutch rose 1 1/2 to 47 1/2, Amerasia Hess climbed to 38 3/4 and Apco Oil added 1 3/8 to 31 3/4. Natamex, a speculative favorite that dropped 9 7/8 last week, improved by 1 1/8, to 54 5/8, on the active list.

**Brewer Falls**

Rheingold, down 5/8 to 21 5/8, made a 1970 low for the third straight session amid Wall Street conjecture that the beer company's latest quarterly profits would be flat—or substantially unchanged from year-ago results.

The highest percentage losers among all common stocks were American Export Industries, down 1 5/8 to 12 1/2, and Walter Kidde, off 2 1/2 to 23 1/2.

American Export indicated a decline in third-quarter profits. Walter Kidde was the subject of basically negative comments in an analysis appearing in the Wall Street Journal.

**Amex Easing**

On the American Stock Exchange, prices finished slightly lower in light trading. The Amex index eased 0.01 to 22.53 and declined led advances 446 to 288. Turnover was about 27 million shares.

Universal Marion, in process of liquidation, was up 3 3/8 to 23 3/8. Book value of the shares is put at \$29.

**Calumet Cuts**

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (Reuters)—American Smelting and Refining, Anaconda, and Noranda Mines announced today a 50-cent-a-pound cut in the price of cadmium, to \$2.75 a pound.

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120	36%	32%	34%	74	96	89	Ling My pf 7	150	93	93	92 1/2	92 1/2 + 1/2
296	36	37	36	36	94	78%	LigMy pl5.25	4	94	95	94	95 + 2
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10. The following table shows the number of people who have been convicted of a crime in the United States since 1990. The data is presented in millions of people.

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Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft	Andresens Bank A/S Bankers Trust International Limited	Arnhold and S. Bleidroeder, Inc. Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann
Bankhaus Fiermann Lampe Kommanditgesellschaft	Bank Mees & Hope N.V.	Banque de Bruxelles S.A.
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Jordaen S.A.
Banque Lambert S.C.S.	Banque Nationale de Paris	Banque de Neufilze, Schlumberger, Mallet
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Banque Rothschild	Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines
Banque de l'Union Parisienne C.F.C.B.	Baring Brothers & Co., Limited	H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.
Bayerische Gemeindebank Girozentrale	Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank	Bayerische Staatsbank
Bayerische Vereinsbank	Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.	Bergens Privatbank
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft — Frankfurter Bank —	Burkhardt & Co.	Burnham and Company
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft	Commerzbank International S.A.	Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Banque S.A.
Creditanstalt — Bankverein	Crédit Commercial de France S.A.	Crédit Lyonnais
The Daiwa Securities Co., Ltd.	Den Danske Landmandsbank	Richard Daus & Co.
The Detsch Banking Corporation	Deutsche Genossenschaftskasse	Delbrück & Co. Deutsche Girozentrale — Deutsche Kommunalbank — FNCB Eurosecurities S.A.
Deutsche Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft	Effectenbank — Warburg Aktiengesellschaft	Goldman, Sachs & Co. Georg Hanck & Sohn
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen A.G.	Gutzwiller Bungenzer Securities Limited	Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
R. Henriques Jr.	L. D. Herstatt KG. o.A.	Hessische Landesbank — Girozentrale —
Hill Samuel & Co. OHG.	Holländische Bank-Unie N.V.	Holländse Koopmansbank Lippmann Rosenthal N.V.
Keyser Ullmann Limited	Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank	Kreditbank N.V.
Lazard Frères & Cie.	Lazard Frères & Co.	Merck, Finck & Co.
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Securities Underwriter Limited	Model Roland & Co. Inc.	Niederländische Creditbank N.V.
Nervians, Reuschel & Co.	New York Hanseatic International Limited	Niederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.
The Nomura Securities Co. Ltd.	Norddeutsche Landesbank — Girozentrale —	Den Norske Creditbank
Norddeutsche Landesbank —	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co.	Populaire Suisse International S.A.
N.M. Rothschild & Sons	Salomon Brothers	Schoeller & Co.
Schröder, Müldemeyer, Hengst & Co.	Friedrich Simon KG.a.A.	Skandinaviska Banken
Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque	Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Stockholms Enskilda Bank
Svenska Handelsbanken	Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited	C. G. Trinkaus
Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters) Ltd.	Vereinsbank in Hamburg	Vlaer & Kol
Walchhausen & Co. KG	M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.	S. G. Warburg & Co. Limited
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft	Württembergische Bank
Yamaichi Securities Co., Ltd.	White, Weld & Co. Limited	



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October 14, 1970

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# McNally Slams Reds; Orioles One Away From Winning Series

By Joseph Durso

BAITMORE, Oct. 13 (UPI)—Dave McNally hit a grand slam home run and pitched the Baltimore Orioles to a 9-3 victory over the Cincinnati Reds today, putting



GOOD HITTING PITCHER—Dave McNally became first pitcher in Series history to hit grand slam.

## 1st Series Slam by Hurler

## Pitcher's 4-Run Homer Even Amazes His Son

By Murray Chass

BAITMORE, Oct. 13 (UPI)—If Dave McNally surprised the Cincinnati Reds by hitting a grand slam home today, think what he did to a 7-year-old youngster who took the day off from his second grade classes in suburban Ridgewood to be at the game.

The 7-year-old is Jeff McNally, and he was certain his father was not capable of doing what he did in the sixth inning of the third game of the World Series.

"We play baseball in the backyard at home quite a lot and Jeff knows I can't hit," the elder McNally said after becoming the first pitcher in Series history to hit a grand slam. "Every time I get a hit in a game, when I come home he says, man, that was something."

It's just possible that the pitcher's latest hit, a 325-foot drive into the left-field stands off Wayne Granger, left young Jeff speechless because it certainly did strange things to his father.

"My head was ringing so badly from the crowd noise when I was running around the bases," he said. "I didn't know what I was doing. When I got to the dugout the guys said all kinds of things, but I was so excited I don't know what they said. I don't know what I said either. I was just yelling."

Dave Johnson, the Orioles second baseman who is one of McNally's regular golfing partners, was ecstatic about the home run, but he was rational enough to remember what he told the right-handed slinger. "It looks like he threw it right where you were swinging," Johnson declared McNally.

Actually, that might not have been too far from the truth because McNally swung at Granger's two pitches, sharp sinkers, and missed badly. "After that I didn't want to ball out," the pitcher explained. "I just wanted to make contact so I wouldn't strike out."

Granger, at the same time, was trying to get McNally to swing at another strike, but, according to Johnny Bench, the Reds' catcher, the pitch "just took off" and wound up belt high which is where McNally swung.

It wasn't his first grand slam home—he hit one against Oakland's Chuck Dobson in 1968 and it wasn't even his first Series home—he hit a two-run shot against Jerry Koosman in last year's fifth game.

"All pitchers work on their hitting, but we have more fun than work," said the Billings, Mont., native who will be 28 later this month. "All we usually got to hit against in batting practice is a coach."

According to Johnson, though, McNally is underrated as a hitter. "He's got a good swing, and he can connect when the pitch is in there," the second baseman said. "He's got more power than any person in the world. He'll get out there and pitch when he has nothing and stay out there and win. A lot of guys when they don't have good stuff don't want to pitch. But when he doesn't have good stuff he wants to pitch even harder until he gets his stuff."

The catcher went on to explain that McNally didn't have good control or good rotation on his curve, which usually is his best pitch, against Cincinnati, but he went to his fast ball and slider and got away with it, allowing nine singles. He even escaped the disastrous fate that usually struck left-handers who pitched against the Reds this season.

"I know they have a good record against left-handers," McNally said, "but I can't throw with my right arm so I had to use my left."

the Orioles within one game of winning the World Series.

It was the third-straight victory of the Series for the Orioles and their 17th straight since Sept. 19, when the Cleveland Indians defeated them, 4-3, after they al-

ready had clinched the Eastern Division title of the American League.

The Baltimore heroes came in all sizes and shapes, starting with McNally, a 28-year-old left-hander from Billings, Mont. His home run was the 12th off the bases loaded in the 57 World Series played since 1903, but the first ever hit by a pitcher.

He unloaded it off Wayne Granger with two outs in the sixth inning and the Orioles already in front, 4-1. They were there because of the work of three other home-run heroes. Don Buford who hit a home run; Frank Robinson, who contributed two singles and a home run, and Brooks Robinson, who hit two doubles and gave another virtuoso performance at third base.

As a result, the Orioles put the National League champions behind a stable eight-ball. No team in baseball history ever lost the first three games of a Series and survived. In fact, only five teams have ever lost the first two games and made it, and even those odds were lengthened by the Orioles' devastating job this afternoon.

The Orioles now can complete their sweep—and gain some measure of revenge for their loss to the New York Mets last October—by taking tomorrow's game here. The pitchers will be Jim Palmer for Baltimore and Gary Nolan for Cincinnati who opened the Series last Saturday.

"Every mistake we made they hit out of the park," lamented Sparky Anderson, the manager of the confounded Redlegs.

He saluted the Orioles as "a great defensive team" but clung to the belief that the Reds were still "the best club in baseball."

His admiration for the Orioles' glove work probably increased, along with his frustration, in the first half of the first inning. Memorial Stadium was packed with

a crowd of 51,773 who had paid as much as \$15 a seat, and the Reds started with a rush.

Pete Rose hit McNally's first pitch past second base for a single and Bob Tolan bunted the next pitch up the third-base line for another single. Then McNally went to a count of two balls and no strikes on Tony Perez, and was in trouble.

But then the Reds started hitting the ball in the general direction of Brooks Robinson and all was lost. Perez bounced a high hopper behind third base, where Brooks grabbed it, stepped on the bag and fired to first for a double play. Then John Bench hit a line drive toward left field, but Robinson col- lared that and the inning suddenly was over.

The worst was yet to come for the Reds, though. In the bottom of the inning, they had to pitch to Brooks with the bases loaded and two down, and they received a reminder that he had been loaded with his bat as well as with his glove.

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The Orioles filled the bases on a leadoff walk to Don Buford, a two-out hit-and-run single to right by Frank Robinson and a walk to Paul Blair.

This brought the 33-year-old Brooks Robinson to the plate. The Reds' pitcher was Tony Cline, a 30-year-old right-hander promoted from the bullpen during the epidemic of pitching injuries this summer. In 13 regular season starts, he had yet to complete a game.

The confrontation lasted only three pitches. Robinson lined one into the alley in left-center for a double, two runs scored and the Orioles were off and galloping.

Cincinnati came back with a run in the second. With one down, Hal McRae singled and then took second while Robinson was making a fine play on Tommy Helms' grounder. When Dave Concepcion followed with a line drive single to right, McRae turned third and headed home while Frank Robinson unhooked a strong, true throw to the plate. But the ball skipped past Andy Etchebarren and the Orioles' lead was cut to 2-1.

After that, it was all Baltimore. In the third inning, Frank Robinson bombed a two-out home run over the outfield fence. Until today's game, Frank had gone 0-for-nine in the Series. Two innings later, Buford pulled one over the right field fence and now it was 4-1.

The explosive sixth inning opened with a fly to deep center by Frank Robinson and a single to left by Paul Blair. That was the end for Cline, who was relieved by Granger, a major league pitcher who had pitched for the National League this season with 35 "saves."

This time, though, Granger was not even able to save a bright memory from his first appearance. The irrepressible Brooks Robinson lined his first pitch off the left field fence for a double and Dave



MEETING OF MINDS—Orioles manager Earl Weaver, on left, and Reds' skipper Sparky Anderson talk things over before game.

Johnson drew an intentional walk to load the bases.

There was a hull while Granger struck out Etchebarren for the second out. But then he went to two balls and two strikes on McNally, who said later:

"I just wanted not to strike out. He threw me a fastball about belt high and I hit it good."

He hit it good, all right—a solid drive into the 510 seats in the left field for four runs.

The rest of it was excess, including the two Cincinnati runs in the seventh built on a single by McRae, Concepcion's second out, on a sacrifice fly, and singles by pinch-hitter Woody Woodward and Pete Rose.

The Orioles scored their final run in the seventh when Boog Powell walked. Frank Robinson

bounced a bad-hop single over Concepcion's head into left and Blair doubled.

That left the Orioles just one step away from the guaranteed \$15,000 prize that will be given to each winner. Jim Palmer will try to complete the Series sweep tomorrow.

Palmer, who was 20-10 during the regular season and needed only one out to win the Series opener, will be opposed by the Reds' ace, 18-game winner Gary Nolan. Nolan was the first-game loser.

In the 66-year history of the World Series, only 13 teams have accomplished a four-game sweep—including the Orioles that swept the '66 Dodgers. The Yankees have done it six times and the Giants twice.

## Rose Has Praise

## For Cool Play Of Baltimore

By Sam Goldaper

BAITMORE, Oct. 13 (UPI)—The Baltimore Orioles' 17-game winning streak continues as Pete Rose, "Can you imagine 17 in a row?" It's amazing," exclaimed the Cincinnati captain after the Reds' third straight loss to the Orioles, 9-3, in the World Series today.

"It's hard to win just four in a row in the National League. They went 'through' a relaxing period, too, after they clinched the pennant. And six of those wins in the playoffs and Series have been with money on the line," Rose said.

Tony Cline, who gave up Baltimore's first four runs including homers by Frank Robinson and Don Buford, said he was more relaxed than in the National League playoffs.

As for the pressure, there was nothing to it, Cline said. "It was just my mistakes."

## 2 French Horses

## In International

LONDON, Oct. 13 (UPI)—John D. Schapiro, organizer of the Washington Internationale to be run at Laurel Park, Md., Nov. 11, announced today invitations have been accepted on behalf of French horses Miss Dan and Beaugency.

Miss Dan was third to Sassafra and Nijinsky in the recent Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, Europe's richest horse race. Schapiro said he will await the outcome of Saturday's Champion Stakes at Newmarket, the French Prix du Conseil Municipal and the German Preis von Europa before extending formal invitations to more foreign horses.

The new realignment: Atlantic Division—New York Knicks, Philadelphia 76ers, Boston Celtics and Buffalo Braves; Central Division—Atlanta Hawks, Baltimore Bullets, Cincinnati Royals and Cleveland Cavaliers; Midwest Division—Milwaukee Bucks, Detroit Pistons, Kansas City Chiefs and Chicago Bulls; Pacific Division—Los Angeles Lakers, San Francisco Warriors, San Diego Rockets and Seattle SuperSonics and Portland Trailblazers.

The Hawks, who won 11 NBA titles in 13 years, tumbled to a sixth-place finish last season and finished out of the playoffs for the first time since 1950. Tom Heinsohn, starting his second coaching season, has strengthened his team with three top draft choices, Dave Cowens and Willie Williams of Florida State and Rex Morgan, a 6-8 backcourt man from Jacksonville.

Cowens, 6-9, was one of the nation's finest collegiate rebounders and should fit in well with John Havlicek, who finished eighth in

## Maravich, Lanier, 2 New Teams to Challenge Knicks

This is first of a two-part series reviewing the teams in the National Basketball Association which opened its season last night.

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (UPI)—The new duo of Oscar Robertson and Lew Alcindor, the New York Knicks ready to defend their championship with stronger team, the unveiling of two million-dollar rookies, Pete Maravich of the Atlanta Hawks and Bob Lanier of the Detroit Pistons, and a league expanded to 17 teams, divided into four divisions.

These are among the most important developments as the National Basketball Association begins its 25th season tonight with the Boston Celtics playing the Knicks at Madison Square Garden and the San Diego Rockets at Chicago to meet the Bulls.

Alcindor, achieving rookie-of-the-year honors last season, averaged 28.5 points, grabbed 1,190 rebounds and turned the Bucks into a second-place finisher in the Eastern Division. Some 20 hours after the Bucks were eliminated by the Knicks in the Eastern Division playoff final, Milwaukee acquired a key supporting figure for the 7-foot-2-inch center—Robertson—who was unhappy at Cincinnati.

Robertson is a star out of the past, who should have a tremendous effect on the future of the young Bucks and their top point-maker.

The Knicks won their first NBA title last May 8 after 1,585 games spread over 24 seasons of frustration. In the expansion draft, they kept their first eight players and were strengthened by the return of Phil Jackson, plus the addition of three fine rookies, Eddie Mui, Mike Price and Milt Williams.

For \$3.7 million each, Buffalo, Cleveland and Portland, Ore., gambled that pro basketball would boom in the 1970s the way football did in the 1960s and joined the NBA.

The Hawks, who won 11 NBA titles in 13 years, tumbled to a sixth-place finish last season and finished out of the playoffs for the first time since 1950. Tom Heinsohn, starting his second coaching season, has strengthened his team with three top draft choices, Dave Cowens and Willie Williams of Florida State and Rex Morgan, a 6-8 backcourt man from Jacksonville.

Cowens, 6-9, was one of the nation's finest collegiate rebounders and should fit in well with John Havlicek, who finished eighth in

scoring last season with a 24.2 average and seventh in assists with 6.8. To Jo White had a fine rookie season in the backcourt after he returned from National Guard service.

BUFALO BRAYES Dolph Schayes, who had outstanding success as a player and later as a coach with the Philadelphia 76ers, has returned to coaching and has teamed with Eddie Donovan, the master builder and former general manager of the Knicks, to put together a respectable team, considering the limitations of having to create a club out of the expansion draft.

The Braves will be strongest in the backcourt with Mike Davis, obtained in a trade with the Baltimore Bullets, and Dick Garrett, a surprise pick in the expansion draft from Los Angeles. The Braves have a host of former Knicks—Don May, Bill Hosket, Nate Bowman, Fred Crawford and Em Bryant. Donovan is high on the team's No. 1 draft pick, Cornell Warner of Jackson State, 6-7.

NEW YORK KNICKS It was New York's season from the 18-game winning streak that started in October to the championship in seven games over Los Angeles. Red Holzman was the coach of the year; Willis Reed, the captain, the league's most valuable player. Walt Frazier was top vote-getter on the league's all-defensive team. Dave DeBusschere was named best defensive forward.

Reed, described "as the heart and soul" of the Knicks, averaged 21.7 points and 13.9 rebounds and set up plays while also starring on defense. New York will have better support for him at center with the return of Jackson, sidelined last season with a back injury that required surgery, and Eddie Mui, a 6-9 235-pounder, the rookie of the year last season at Allentown, Pa., in the Eastern League.

PHILADELPHIA 76ERS Jack Ramsay is no longer in the dual role of coach and general manager. He chose to coach, which he does very well. The 76ers' offense continues to center around Billy Cunningham, who finished fourth in scoring with a 26.1 average in addition to grabbing 1,101 rebounds. New faces up front will include Al Henry, the 6-9 No. 1 pick from Wisconsin, and Dennis Awrey, 6-9, from Santa Clara.

CENTRAL DIVISION ATLANTA HAWKS The Hawks may be in the toughest division with the Baltimore Bullets to contend with, but Richie Guerin, the Atlanta coach, seems to have the personnel to cope with

Los Angeles. Los Angeles, the Hawks have a wealth of backcourt talent.

BALTIMORE BULLETS

The Bullets' style of play is the fast break, powered by the board control of Wes Unseld and Gus Johnson. With realignment, Baltimore's style will be typical of the division because Guerin, the Atlanta coach, and Cousy, the Cincinnati coach, have always been advocates of the fast break.

Basically, the Bullets count on Unseld, a strong, quick, agile 245-pound center; the exciting dribbling and scoring of Earl Monroe, and Johnson's board strength. In addition, Jack Marin is a fine outside shooter, who averaged 19.7 points last season, and Fred Carter showed some surprising scoring, averaging 14.1 points against the Knicks in the playoffs last season. George Johnson, a 7-footer from Stephen F. Austin, the No. 1 draft pick, will back up Unseld.

CINCINNATI ROYALS Cousy learned during his years with the Celtics that "the name of the game is defense." He spent most of last season trying to surround himself with speedy players, who fit into his style of play—pressure defense and a fluid fast break.

The Royals rid themselves of Jerry Lucas (to San Francisco) and

Robertson, for whom Milwaukee gave up Flynn Robinson and Charley Frazier, promising rookie who has spent the last two seasons in the Army. Robinson, who averaged 22 points, will help Norm Van Lier, a Cousy-type guard, should get better in his sophomore season. Cousy needs another good season from Tom Van Arsdale and 36-year-old Johnny Green, plus a lot of help from Sam Lacey, the 6-8 No. 1 draft pick from New Mexico, and Nate Archibald, the second draft selection from Texas, at El Paso.

CLEVELAND CAVALIERS

Bill Fitch gave up a promising team at the University of Minnesota to try his hand at building from the bottom with the Cavaliers. Cleveland has many familiar names—Len Chappell, McCoy, Lemore and Bobby Smith, forwards; Walt Wesley and Luther Rackley, centers; and Johnny Warren, Johnny Egan, Bobby Lewis and Don Ohl, guards. Also to watch talent are John Johnson and Glen Vidone, of Iowa and Dave So- noman of Ohio State. But anyone who pays \$3.7 million for a franchise deserves a better start than playing in the same division with Atlanta, Baltimore and Cincinnati.

(Tomorrow, the Midwestern and Pacific Divisions.)

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Observer

Self-Service Politics

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—It takes courage for a congressman to stand up and be counted on the great issues of our time. Courage of a high order. Courage above and beyond. Too often, the congressman finds it expedient to sit at home in his law office endorsing checks when the roll is being called. Too often, the congressman shows the public a silhouette in chicken instead of a profile in courage.



Baker

To encourage greater courage in Congress this program has made it a custom each week to honor some member whose courage has been exemplary and to reward him with an opportunity to let the public know of his extraordinary courage.

This week's award goes to Congressman William "Bill" DeCent, for his repeated acts of courage during the House's consideration of the Crime Bill last week. Congratulations, congressman. You must have undergone a great struggle with your conscience in order to risk everything as you did last week.

"I felt that on an issue as grave as this I owed it to the people of my district not to abandon principle for political expediency."

Your votes were all cast against crime, were they not, Bill?

"Yes, I had read the many committee reports about the pervasive influence of the Mafia."

But you decided to vote against crime in spite of that?

"There are some things on which a man has to stand up and be counted, no matter how great the political risk."

Not everyone was willing to stand up and be counted against crime, though, Bill DeCent.

"That's true. Only 406 members of the House were willing to vote against crime on final passage."

A number of congressmen—26, I believe—did not vote for the bill. Their argument was that it seemed to violate a number of provisions of the Constitution.

Wine, Women and The French

By Israel Shenker

ROANNE, France (NYT)—It is the hour of the aperitif, and the cafes here fill with their regular clients. Occasionally the conversation slows as the habitués scan the arrival of a newcomer.

At one table in the Michelin three-star Hotel Restaurant Troisgros, Jean-Baptiste Troisgros, a vigorous man of 71 who is known as a patron of the arts, is talking to a group of newcomers.

"I turn the glass," he says. "A dancier turns and sends gestures to her audience, and so I turn the glass to let the wine send its smell to me. I look at it. I taste it."

"The others wait for his judgment, but he is in no hurry."

"There's only one wine," he finally observes. "Red wine. The white wines, with the exception perhaps of Chateau d'Yquem and champagne, haven't come to term. They are microbial people kept alive with penicillin. As for red, it's a snare for the public, made for idiots who understand nothing."

He calls the waiter and sends back the red wine to be chilled. "People serve the white and red cold and the red warm," he says. "Why? Because 1,000 years ago someone said it should be done that way—and he was strongest and imposed his view. When you serve red wine at 27 degrees (81 degrees Fahrenheit), what do people do? They keep for water, for ice. They're burning up. The temperature for Beaujolais is 14 degrees (57 degrees Fahrenheit)."

Monsieur Troisgros puts his second glass down. "This is a '64," he says. "You play blind-man's bluff with the wines of '64. They're welfare children. You don't know where they come from. It takes time to know what you're drinking."

"The '66 you recognize at once. It has backbone, vitality and courage. The '67 is astringent."

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Jean-Baptiste Troisgros: "The Frenchman lives in a small world and the borders of his curiosity are those of his country. Like some of his wines, he travels poorly."

and the '68 worthless, but '63? It's dead. Forget it. If your child dies, you mourn, but you bury it.

"The '61 is a learned teacher and ever so understanding. The '62 is a wise pupil who walks hand in hand with '61 and almost equals his master. He is great in generosity and in education and in his way of listening to his master, but he does not quite have the stature of '61."

"The '69 is the wine of the bourgeois era—a splendor, a peace, a calm. In France the bourgeois are numerous; the Communists are bourgeois, as are those who lead the people and go to church only on Sunday."

"My two sons learned to know wine from me, and I from my father, and he from his father. Monsieur Troisgros continues. "And so it goes in France—the acceptance of received ideas, the lack of innovation. That is why we are

so far behind the world. The Frenchman lives in a small world, and the borders of his curiosity are those of his country. Like some of his wines, he travels poorly."

The patron moves to the dining room, but instead of ordering dinner, he sits before a confusion of gleaming crystal. In each glass there is a little red wine.

Monsieur Troisgros sighs with evident pleasure and concern. "The Frenchman doesn't see what you do for her," he complains. "The gifts, the courtesies, the dinners, the dresses, the jewels. You're a scoundrel, you're not nice, you're not agreeable, you don't take her out. That's the Frenchman's conversation."

"You must treat the woman gently, but you mustn't be frightened," he continues. "You should be almost incorrect, almost badly brought up. And above all, you should make a

living, so that she will admire you. If the love of a married woman transforms itself into disappointment, if you become a drunkard or start running after other women without discernment, beware."

What is the best age for a woman? asks one of his table companions.

"I see women of 50 or 60 who are murets of gold, still coquette, not faded, free, ready to be of service."

"From 35 to 45 women are old, and at 45 the devil takes over and they're beautiful, splendid, maternal, proud. The acidities are gone, and in their place reigns calm. They are worth going out to find, and because of them, some men never grow old. When I see them, my mouth waters."

He quickly adds: "That does not mean I'm interested in marriage. In France nobody's interested in marriage anymore—except a few priests."

PEOPLE:

But First, a Word From Your Keeper

In an effort to channel the intellectual resources of our putative forefathers, the Yerkes Primate Research Center at Georgia's Emory University has purchased 15 used television sets for its 135 inmates. Nor are the center's 85 chimpanzees, 15 gorillas and 35 orangutans taking part in another one of those many experiments—they're watching TV simply for the fun of it. The idea struck Dr. Geoffrey Bourne, Australian-born director of the monkey ranch, when he heard that one of the chimps not only dug old Tarzan movies but simultaneously turned on by pouring himself a glass of wine from time to time. "It's purely a pastime for the animals during periods when they're not working with the doctors and technicians," said Bourne. "It's nothing more, really, than an antidote to boredom. They sit and have a snack and watch a program, mostly the ones with lots of drama and action and sometimes a documentary. It's not remarkable, you know. Apes have extremely acute eyesight and have no trouble discerning figures on the screen. We once had a chimp," recalled the doctor, "who could sort photographs of apes and humans into two piles, apes on one pile and humans on the other. The only trouble was, every time she got to her own picture, she put it on the pile with the human beings."



"Son of a banana, another flippin' tube on the Fritz!"

"On the off-chance that Yvan Sauvage isn't putting us on either in the Oct. 10 issue of Paris Match," writes D.S. of the U.S. Embassy in Paris. "Can we really believe Ray Charles sings a song called 'Hallelujah, I Love Her So'?"

Apologies, and also under the heading of wire-service-fact-checking, we never finished reading: "LOS ANGELES (AP)—Many years ago, Ross Silverman told her husband, Mary, 'Don't worry...'"

CARTOON OF THE WEEK, drawn by Heath for the Sunday Times, depicts a buxom matron offering best wishes to her brand-new daughter-in-law over the caption: "I hope you'll be as happy as I was with Nicky, Michael, Mike, Eddie, Richard..."

FURTHER PROOF that rugby, as practiced on this side of the pond, is no game for the faint-hearted is a dispatch out of Tiroon, Scotland, concerning a toothache

suffered by lineman Gordon Brown, 22, after a local match. In due course, the throbbing incisor was extracted—from Brown's left leg—and later claimed by its original owner, opponent Alastair Wilson, DENIED. By actor Edna Goulet, who was a reconciliation with estranged wife Barbara Streisand. Goulet announced from Sweden, where he is filming, that he had invited Barbara to Stockholm simply to "discuss personal matters" and that there is "no question of reconciliation."

VACATIONING IN CABOQUE: Red Laver, the home-heater tycoon who made his fortune restoring and cleaning old-army COMMISSIONED: Edna Goulet, as an official deputy sheriff of Memphis, Tenn.

Both items were fascinating in their own right, but what really grabbed us was their juxtaposition, arriving as they did, cheek-by-jawline on the wire machine as if they were meant for one another.

In the first bit, AP, confirming that long years before the silver screen have dimmed neither the enthusiasm nor the vision of Tom Curran (yesterday's Trib), reports that "Reese Fumetto"—star of the Crazy Horse Saloon's new precedent-setting G-stringless revue—"wore black knee-high boots, to which black stockings were added, which she concealed that couldn't be hidden by the smoke from her cigarette."

Item No. 2: "MOSCOW (UPI)—Heavy smoking, a Soviet newspaper said today, can make middle-aged men lose interest in sex."

DICK ROBACK

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